FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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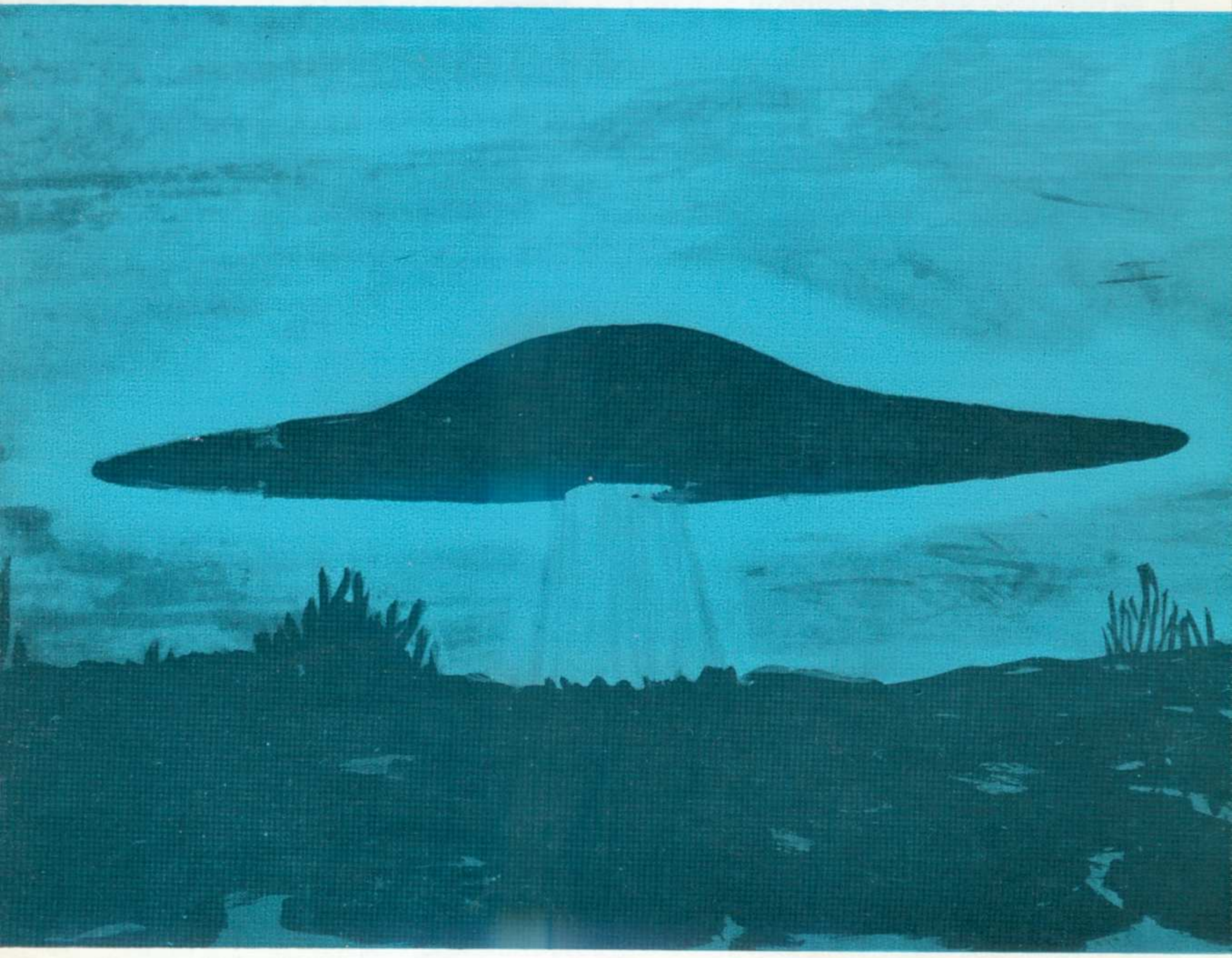

THE UFO THAT TRANQUILLIZED A SENTRY

See Page 17

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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CONTENTS

A French Repeater Case; Events at Les Nourradons:
J. C. Dufour 3
A New Teleportation near Córdoba:
Dr. Oscar A. Galíndez .. 6
The Case of one that wasn't:
Gordon Creighton 13
The Ponta do Farol Photograph:
Percy Hennell 14
Was this Man's oldest religion?
Charles Bowen 15
Research in shackles; an important new book:
Gordon Creighton 16
Tranquillizing Visitation at Bouahmama:
Joël Mesnard 17
Biometric Data in 19 UFO Occupant Cases:
V-J. Ballester Olmos .. 19
A few coincidences, and two postscripts:
Dr. P. M. H. Edwards .. 23
Introducing UFOs to young readers:
Colin Bord 26
The Cumberland, Rhode Island, incident:
August C. Roberts .. 27
World Round-up 29
Mail Bag 32

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WHAT'S IN A NAME?

ACCORDING to an article entitled "Voyage from a star?" which appeared in the *Daily Express* of March 28, 1973,* a young Scottish graduate called Duncan Lunan was to stand up at a special meeting of the British Interplanetary Society on March 29, 1973, and deliver a lecture: "Space Probe from Epsilon Boötis." Indeed it was stated that the responsible and respected Society was already greatly impressed with the proof that Mr. Lunan had "stumbled across" to the effect that the inhabitants of a doomed planet had [we quote] "launched an unmanned spacecraft circling the moon." So much so that a major scientific experiment had been organised "to try to re-establish contact with the space probe."

Mr. Lunan's hypothesis, it seems, was propounded following personal speculation and experiment: *speculation* about the nature of unidentified radio echoes received after experimental signals had been beamed into space by scientists in the late 1920s, and *experiment* wherein [again we quote the *Express*] "he plotted the signals in the shape of a graph . . ." (which) "formed an instantly recognisable stellar constellation, that of Boötis, the herdsman . . ."† Further mathematical deduction, we are told, led him to identify the double star Epsilon Boötis, one component of which is known to be expanding and overheating [and therefore a threat to any possible life on any possible planetary system of the star].

Good for Mr. Lunan: we trust he doesn't run up against too many snags in the proving of his theory. Older generation ufologists will be delighted to hear that a champion of the extraterrestrial hypothesis (relating to UFOs) has been able to put his arguments before the British Interplanetary Society: twelve to fifteen years ago highly speculative theories—that UFOs, or flying saucers, were craft sent out from the planetary systems of Epsilon Eridani or Tau Ceti—were being paraded in ufological circles. The purpose behind the visits of these craft? To probe and explore our planet. In those bad old days the scientist generally considered such notions to be good only for a laugh.

Now, it seems, times have changed, with scientists at least prepared to consider the possibility of visiting probes. This is cheering news for the many among us who expect that UFOs are craft, either occupied, or unoccupied,

* Other papers have carried versions of the story at various times.
† Kenneth Gatland, writing in the *Sunday Telegraph* of December 24, 1972, stated that the time lag in the return of the signals indicated that the reflector must have been about 238,000 miles from Earth, therefore in the region of the Moon's orbit. As will be seen from the phrases we have extracted, the absence of precise detail in the *Express* article could give rise to confusion, and we hasten to add that this carelessly written item was chosen only so that we could discuss the overall impression that it conveyed. In fairness to Mr. Lunan it should be noted that the points he plotted on his graph were of the delays recorded in the "reflection" of the beamed signals (which presumably should not have been reflected as they had penetrated beyond the Earth's ionosphere).

from civilisations elsewhere in space, probing, or exploring, or calling for help, or perhaps even exerting some form of influence over people, or selected people. But wait . . . have times changed so very much?

In the *Daily Express* article care was taken to show that Mr. Lunan was not interested in those popular press favourites, the "Little green men from Mars." Said Mr. Lunan as he discussed his theory: ". . . People might think I'm some kind of a nut, but I don't believe in flying saucers."

So there we have it. At the time of writing this leader we have no idea as to whether or not, after Mr. Lunan's lecture, the fellows of the B.I.S. were still prepared to row along with him. We suspect, however, that the press was happy to publicise his talk because the hypothetical "visitor" to our solar system is stated to be "unmanned," having come from a place where now, surely, there is no possibility that there are living beings, and because the exponent of the theory is emphatic that he does not believe in flying saucers. That way everything is cosy, safe and sanitary, which brings us to a B.B.C. Radio interview with Mr. Lunan on March 19, 1973, wherein the probe was described, just as cosily, as "space flotsam from another era."

There remains but one thing to say to Mr. Lunan, to the B.I.S., and to anyone else who cares to take note, and that is that neither do we *believe* in flying saucers, (at least, not in a mock-religious, cultist sense). Our view, which has been stated clearly on earlier occasions, is that after studying the evidence of thousands of reports given by witnesses who for the most part are ordinary, rational, down-to-earth people, we believe that our air space is being entered by unusual aerial phenomena, some of which appear to be unconventional craft propelled in an unconventional manner and that this has been happening down the centuries. We can only guess where these things come from: it is possible that they are from outer space; equally it is possible that they are indigenous to this planet of ours in some unsuspected way, or even from a "parallel universe."

We believe furthermore that these phenomena, or craft, may be associated with unusual phenomena which have been under study for a long while in other fields of research (parapsychological research, or monster research, for example). Again, we believe that UFO phenomena may be responsible for unusual physical effects (including both damage and healing) on human beings and animals, and for effects on mechanical, electrical and electronic equipment and vehicles.

There is also cause to believe that some of the UFOs are of metallic, or metallic-like construction, and that they are either occupied (hundreds of good occupant reports have been recorded) or under remote control: in either case it would seem, from the evidence of the reports, that they are capable of projecting various ideas and/or images—including images of occupants within, or outside, the craft—into the minds of the beholders. We believe too that if there were such an influence on beholders, it could explain the irrational claims and behaviour of many of the contactees: this is a good reason for the need for sober study of contactee claims instead of the peremptory rejection of such claims. What should be rejected is quasi-religious *belief* in the contactees and their stories.

We believe that while we are at liberty to speculate on the nature of the UFO phenomenon, such speculation should not take precedence over the recording and documentation of reports of the phenomenon.

Finally, we believe that if Mr. Lunan should succeed in proving the truth of his claims—and in so doing show that the "unidentified echoes" were not deliberately organised by some agency, intent on deception, which anticipated that someone would eventually "stumble across" them—he will find himself on common ground with us and, perhaps, on the way to solving the riddle of the UFOs. It will matter little then if the enigmatic "vehicles" are labelled "space probes from a dying planet" or "flying saucers." After all, what's in a name?

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

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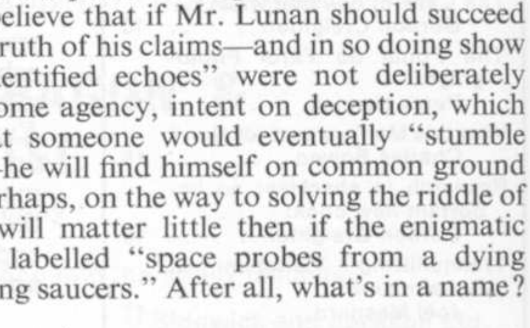


A FRENCH REPEATER CASE: EVENTS AT LES NOURRADONS

J. C. Dufour

Translation: Gordon Creighton.

MANY investigators of the UFO phenomenon have already noted that certain places seem to be more favoured than others by this type of manifestation. Examples of such so-called "repeater-cases," or "repeater-places," have been emphasised by Jacques Vallée in the USA, by Aimé Michel in France, and by Antonio Ribera in Spain.

Lumières Dans La Nuit has carried material concerning certain regions in the Département of Doubs (extreme eastern frontier of France, adjoining Switzerland) which seem to be frequently overflown by UFOs, or which have been the scene of particularly interesting landing cases.

We have now discovered a similar site in the vicinity of Draguignan, in the Département of Var (S.E. France). *Lumières Dans La Nuit* (Contact Lecteurs) No. 4, November 1971, carried an excellent report by Messieurs Jean Chasseigne and François Moll[1] on one of the Draguignan sightings, which had taken place on March 29, 1971.

I will recapitulate the facts briefly: two young men from Draguignan named Pierre Calafat and André Bouchaud, members of a dance band, go to an isolated house which they have rented for the purpose of practising there. On the evening in question, these two are the first to arrive. As soon as they start to drive up the little road leading to the house, they notice a reddish light overhead. Then they observe a large reddish disc, having the shape of a plate, flying around above a vineyard situated beside the house and at a distance of some 150 metres from them (Photo 1). They park in the forecourt and watch the UFO performing zigzag movements, and then see it come to a halt at a height of ten metres or so above the ground and only about 50 metres from them. Then, two minutes later, the craft performed a roll and headed away towards Flayosc, which is in the same direction from Les Nourradons as Valensole.

It was not until September 11, 1971, that we found the traces left by this UFO (Photos 2, 3, 4, 5).

These traces are in the field which adjoins the vineyard on the north. The grass there is long, of the graminaceous sort, and very thick. When we found the marks they were so fresh still that they could not have been made in March, but much later, and in any case they could not in all probability have been more than

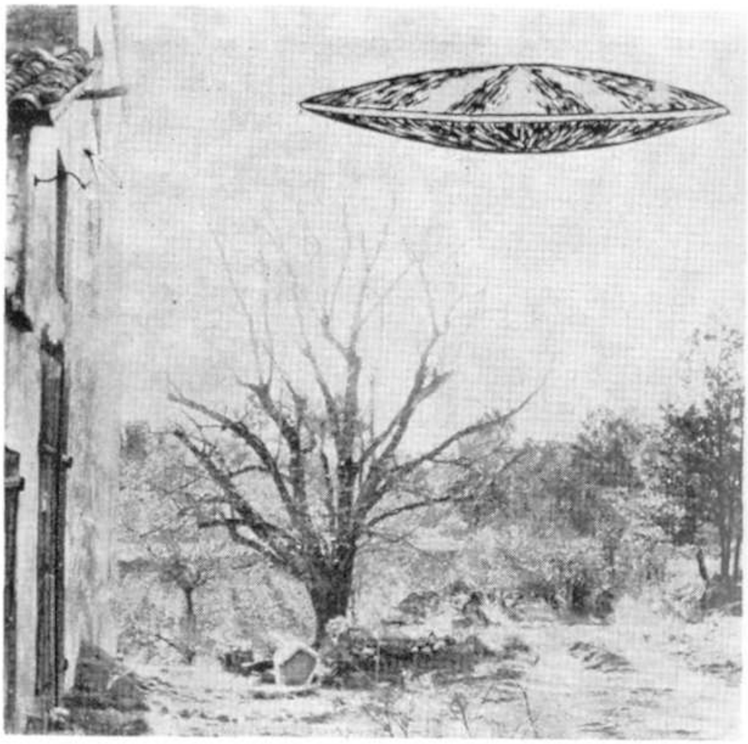


Photo 1. Reconstitution of Calafat's and Bouchard's sighting of March 29, 1971. On the left the house, rented by the musicians, and in which poltergeist phenomena occurred. Photo taken facing N.E.

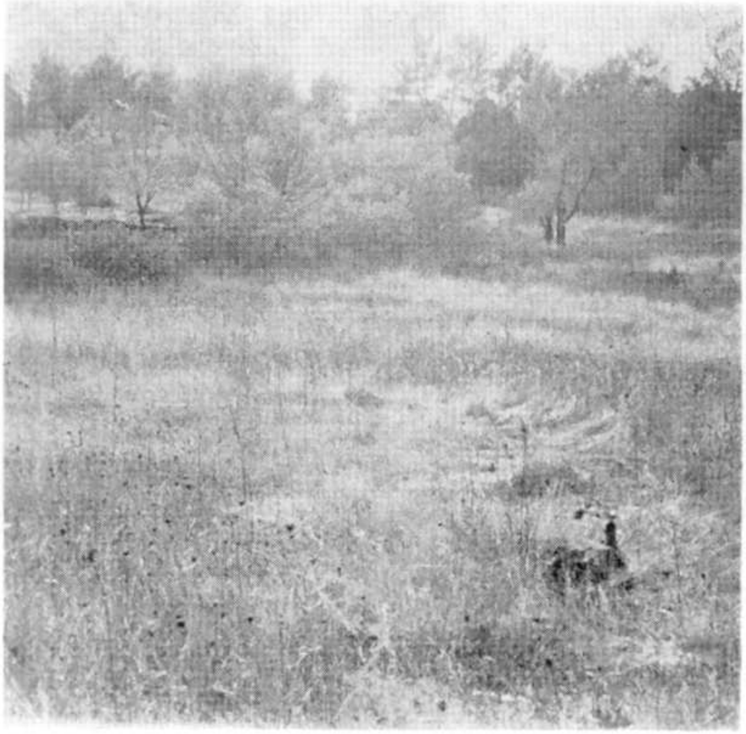


Photo 2. The marks in the field. Photograph taken on September 11, 1971, facing S.E.

two weeks old. The chief mark is a perfect circle with a diameter of 5·60 metres. Inside this circle the grass is discoloured. The vegetation is flattened only along the periphery of this circle, or, to be more precise, the grass is swept in an anti-clockwise sense. The width of this flattened ring is about 0·6 metre (see photo No. 1). There were no holes in the ground, and no marks that would indicate that an actual landing occurred. To the east of this principal mark there was a second circle, about one metre in diameter, and presenting the same discoloration of the grass. The distance between the large circle and the small one was one metre. A Geiger check for radioactivity gave a zero reading.

In the vineyard itself, we found no burn marks.

Two trees, an almond-tree and a cherry-tree, were dead—still in bud. But as the analysis has not yet been carried out, we do not know whether these two trees died of some disease, or as a result of the UFO fly-over of March 1971.

While looking through the archives of the newspaper *Le Provençal* (Var edition) we found a UFO sighting report of 1965. *And the place overflown is the same.*

Here is the text of the article which appeared in that paper for November 15, 1965:

"A young man aged 17, studying in Draguignan and living at Lorgues, recently saw, and watched for about ten minutes, an "unidentified object" akin to the flying saucers which, for a good many years past, and in diverse sorts of circumstances, have already been observed by reputable people.

"M. Christian Fabre,[2] son of the president of the Lorgues sports club (l'Etoile Sportive Lorgaise) was riding on his motorcycle to Draguignan at about 4.00 p.m. last Friday when he saw, to his left, at a point a few hundred metres after the Castel Roubine hill, and shortly before reaching the "Content" roadside-shelter, a machine shaped like a flattened cone, bright and shining in colour, standing out sharply against the background of the blue sky, at a distance of about 200 metres from him and at a height of less than 100 metres above a wood.

"M. Fabre stated that, all around its base, this sort of aerial craft was emitting a band of orange light which seemed to be in motion.*

"He said: 'Above all, I was astonished that I didn't hear any noise from it. And, in order to make quite sure that the craft was indeed totally silent, I had switched off the engine of my motorbike.

"'For about two minutes the thing hung there, motionless, rocking sideways from time to time, which enabled me to see, on one of the sides, a sort of fin.

"'The size of it looked to be considerable: about four or five times as big as the helicopters we often see round these parts.

"'My puzzlement increasing, I went about 50 metres closer so as to be able to get a good view of it from a more open spot, and perhaps to be able to get right up to the place over which it was, but while I was closing in, it suddenly vanished.'"

In July, 1971, Bernard Blanc, a guitarist in a pop group, rented Les Nourradons where the craft had been seen in March.

* The object seen in March 1971 was also bathed in a red glow and seemed to be rotating.

Photo 3. Detail of marks in the field. Photo taken at end of September 1971

Photo 4. Picture taken with Nikon red filter and showing the discoloration of the grass, in the foreground

One night, after a concert, he arrived there to sleep the night, with some of his comrades. Here is his account of what happened:

"We were all using the same room. Suddenly, just as I was on the point of falling asleep, I heard a noise, difficult to describe, as though someone was coming down the stairs from the first floor. Then I heard a sort of whistling noise, growing louder and louder. At the same time I felt myself pervaded by an intense heat. My whole body was paralysed, as though enclosed in a suit of armour. The whistling noise had by then become so unbearable that I tried to alert one of my companions. I tried to stretch my hand out towards him, but my arm would no longer respond to the command.

"I was very frightened, but quite conscious of all that was going on. I could see the pale moonlight through the open shutters of the window. This situation lasted for about three minutes maybe. Then suddenly the noise diminished. There was a great flash outside, like a magnesium flash, and I immediately felt myself released and free in my movements. I recall very clearly that, just at that precise moment, my sleeping companions uttered sighs of relief. Two of them awoke, and each said to me: 'I've just had a horrible nightmare.'

"Next day, and for a period of three days in all I felt very weak, like someone who is just getting over a long illness."

On the night of this occurrence, the weather in that part of the country was fine.

The old buildings of Les Nourradons have the reputation of being "haunted." Strangely enough, a field adjoining the scene of the flyovers and landings is called "*Clos Saint-Esprit*"[3] or "*Clos des Esprits*"![4]

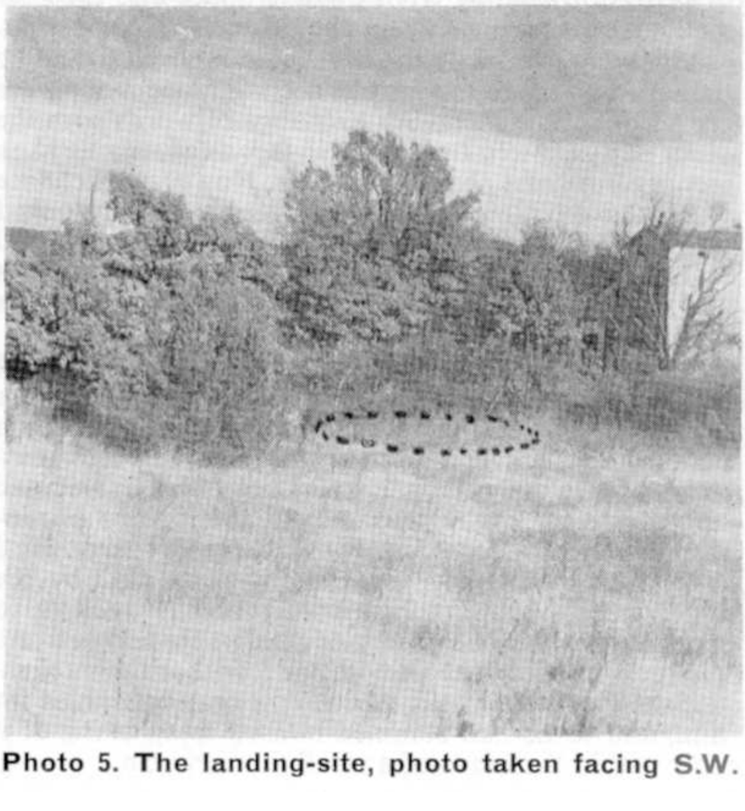


Photo 5. The landing-site, photo taken facing S.W.

Bernard Blanc continued with his account:

"A month later, that would be around about August 20, 1971, I was coming back to the house with Patrick and Georges (two other members of the band). It must have been about 9.00 p.m. We were walking up the dirt path, and, arriving at a point some 50 metres from the house, I was surprised to find that there were no lights on. Everything was off. I thought there must be a power failure. We approached closer, and then a sort of luminous sheet, of a milky-white colour, began coming towards us. It was visible for a few seconds, moving off then towards a vineyard field. We had a fair old fright! All three of us, without pre-agreement, had fled away down towards the main road. Then we sat down on the little stone bridge a bit below the house. Patrick, who didn't know anything about what happened in July, admitted to me, under the pressure of emotion, that, a few days previously, he had been paralysed in the kitchen at Les Nourradons when he had risen in the middle of the night to go and get something to drink.

"Next morning, I gathered up my instruments and left. I only heard a few days later about what had happened there in March. And then I understood everything. . . ."

So it looks as though there might be a good many areas in which the UFOs have the greatest interest. We shall have taken a big step forward when we are able to know what it is that attracts them to these places. In the meantime, we are going to concentrate our UFO detectors on this area of Les Nourradons, which has been the scene of a wave—or perhaps one should say, a "cluster"—since 1966. Maybe we shall get some valuable information. At least, that is, if our unobtrusive visitors are good enough to let us have the necessary time for it.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTES

1 See *Investigations At Draguignan*, by Chasseigne and Moll, in *FSR Case Histories*, Supplement 14, April 1973.

2 Note that this young man Christian Fabre of Lorgues, who saw a craft "shaped like a flattened cone" near Draguignan in November 1965, is the same person who appears in Case No. 4 at Draguignan in March 1968, when he saw a glowing cigar-shaped craft drop down out of the sky over the centre of Draguignan. (See Chasseigne and Moll, *op. cit.*, Case No. 4.)

3 "*Holy Spirit Field.*"

4 "*Field of the Spirits.*"

A CORRECTION

With reference to Hubert Malthaner's article in FSR July/August 1972, Herr Malthaner has written to me to say that a small error has crept into the text, in the 7th line from the bottom in the left-hand column of page 16, where instead of the word *vertical*, should be read *horizontal*. The thing was thus "rotating on a horizontal axis and anti-clockwise."—**G.C.**

A NEW TELEPORTATION NEAR CÓRDOBA

Strange luminous object by the roadside, 81 kilometres missing and a petrol tank half-full

Oscar A. Galíndez

Dr. Galíndez is FSR Representative in Argentina, and Founder of CADIU (Córdoba), the Argentine UFO Research Group. Translation by Gordon Creighton.

I—PRELIMINARIES

THERE has been fairly frequent talk of presumed manifestations of teleportation.[1] We freely admit that, in view of the fantastic character presented by the reports of this kind, we had always found it difficult to attribute any degree of credibility to them, particularly as regards the alleged Argentine cases of Bahía Blanca in 1959 and Chascomús in 1968.[2] For on each of those two occasions our spirit of curiosity was frustrated by a multiplicity of obstacles which rendered any direct study of the cases quite impossible. We were never able to interview in person the parties who, so it was claimed, had been the protagonists in such experiences, and this was not because we had opted for the comfortable position of merely citing the newspaper versions that were in circulation about the cases, without making any effort ourselves to evaluate the degree of truthfulness that there might be in them.

Very much indeed to the contrary: our efforts in the matter were intensive, but they yielded no fruit, because not one of the pieces of evidence examined by us led us to the parties themselves, if indeed such parties really existed. The press organs which had propagated the reports in the first place took refuge behind a barrier of alleged professional secrecy "out of respect for the trust placed in them by the eyewitnesses."

Faced with such options, our modest function had perforce to be confined to the gathering of the existing newspaper material about the cases, and to its dissemination at the international level—naturally with all the reservations that are essential in such matters. And the existence of other incidents, more or less similar to those of Bahía Blanca or Chascomús, which had seemingly occurred in other parts of the world, did nothing to diminish our great doubts regarding the feasibility of the phenomena of teleportation.

However, in the second half of 1972 we had the opportunity to make a study in depth of a happening of this very kind *one month before the Argentine press began reporting it*. This fact facilitated our task, inasmuch as the witnesses at no time displayed any weariness or any misgivings towards ourselves, and very kindly and helpfully submitted themselves to our interrogations.

The Encounter

Although it may perhaps be thought by some to be unnecessary, we think it right and proper that we should first of all give a detailed account of the strange circumstances amid which our first meeting took place with one of the protagonists in the incident that we are about to describe.

In mid-August of 1972 an excellent archaeological exhibition of a high scientific level was held here in Córdoba. The exhibition was heavily attended by the public, one motive for their particular curiosity being the correlation, which the exhibition was endeavouring to establish, between certain figures and documentations of pre-Columbian civilisations of America, and purported extraterrestrial intelligences. This was especially the case with a small effigy, about 6,000 years old, from the Tiahuanaco culture, made of peridot and turquoises, and representing an entity from whose mouth emerge two tubes which converge towards his back, in the fashion of our present-day frogmen. This raised once again the much-debated problem of the possibility of our ancestors' having made contact with communities of beings originating from Cosmic Space and thus by analogy raising once again the problem of the UFOs.

My father went with me to see this exhibition, and he thought he recognised an old acquaintance among the crowd of people there. An exchange of words with the other party showed that it was in fact a case of mistaken identity but great physical likeness. However, as chance would have it, this unforeseen meeting was prolonged into an informal chat, which touched upon several matters connected with the archaeological exhibition and the extraterrestrial connotations that its organisers had sought to give it.

As soon as our conversation had got on to deeper and more confidential levels, our new chance acquaintance expressed his conviction that the UFO phenomenon denoted the activities of real physical presences inasmuch as a recent personal experience of his had caused him to change his mind radically about these phenomena. He had been led to visit the archaeological exhibition by a growing curiosity, nourished by the ardent need to know more about a problem which, up to then, had not preoccupied him greatly. He had not told the press about his experience for fear that the publication of the affair might create very real difficulties for him, and so he had confined himself to speaking of it only within the limits of a small family circle.

We made an arrangement with him for us to have an interview with him so as to learn all the details of the episode and of its possible implications. He accepted with pleasure our suggestion, though he urged us to avoid divulging the matter to anybody. (The present account is written with the express agreement of the two protagonists, the sole purpose being the publication of the case in foreign reviews.)

The Interviews

The first interview was on August 26, 1972, and lasted four hours. The second was on September 18, 1972, and lasted two hours. Participants in the first interview, as representatives of CADIU, were my father, Sr. Benjamín Galíndez, Sr. Alberto Máximo Astorga, and myself. At the second interview we were represented by my father only, the purpose of that meeting being to clarify one or two details in the account. We have also contacted the two eyewitnesses on numerous occasions since by telephone with the same purpose in view.

The Persons Involved

The chance protagonists in this episode were two well-known Córdoba gentlemen. One of them—the one with whom we talked at the archaeological exhibition—is Sr. Atilio Brunelli, aged 52, professor of music, composer, and concert artist. The other, Sr. Severino Porchietto, is 58 and is a retired industrialist. Both of our interviews took place at the residence of Sr. Brunelli.

This personal contact with the eyewitnesses permitted us to gauge for ourselves the high cultural and educational level of both gentlemen, their sincerity in the telling of their story, and the unquestionable strength of the conviction with which they related it.

II—THE ACCOUNT

THE witnesses are both former residents of Balnearia (distant 185 km. from the city of Córdoba). Sr. Brunelli lived in Balnearia for 24 years, moving to Córdoba in 1954. Sr. Porchietto owned property in Balnearia for thirty years, moving likewise to Córdoba later.

These circumstances just mentioned possess particular importance for our study. We are dealing with two individuals who, by reason of their family links and their ties of friendship with Balnearia people, are in the habit of going to Balnearia from Córdoba four or five times per year, and this has meant, over the years, **that they have a very detailed knowledge of the route.**

In their earlier years they had both belonged to a musical group in Balnearia, and it was for this reason that they had been invited to participate, as guests of honour, on Saturday, July 15, 1972, in a reunion dinner to talk of old times together. Having accepted the invitation, the two gentlemen drove to Balnearia in the 1968 Ford *Falcon* car owned by Sr. Porchietto. The dinner took place in the Club Atlético Independiente Unión Cultural de Balnearia and was attended by about 500 people, which in itself speaks for the high regard in which our two interviewees are held. They promptly showed us the small gold plaques which had been presented to both of them at the dinner as a sincere token of friendship from their friends in Balnearia.

At 2.30 a.m. on Sunday, July 16, they took their departure from the reunion in order to return to Córdoba. They are very sure of the time, because already at 2.00 a.m. they had spoken to their hosts of the need to be leaving soon, given the late hour and the fact that they still had the two-hour journey to make to Córdoba. At their friends' insistence, they agreed to stay on a little longer—which they estimate to have been 20-30 minutes. After which, and after the usual salutations, they left the party. They had taken no alcoholic drinks. Before starting for Córdoba they put 40 litres of petrol into the tank (which was almost empty).

The Phenomenon

The trip was normal, and they maintained a steady speed of between 80 and 100 km.p.h., according to the state of the road. Sr. Porchietto was driving when, three

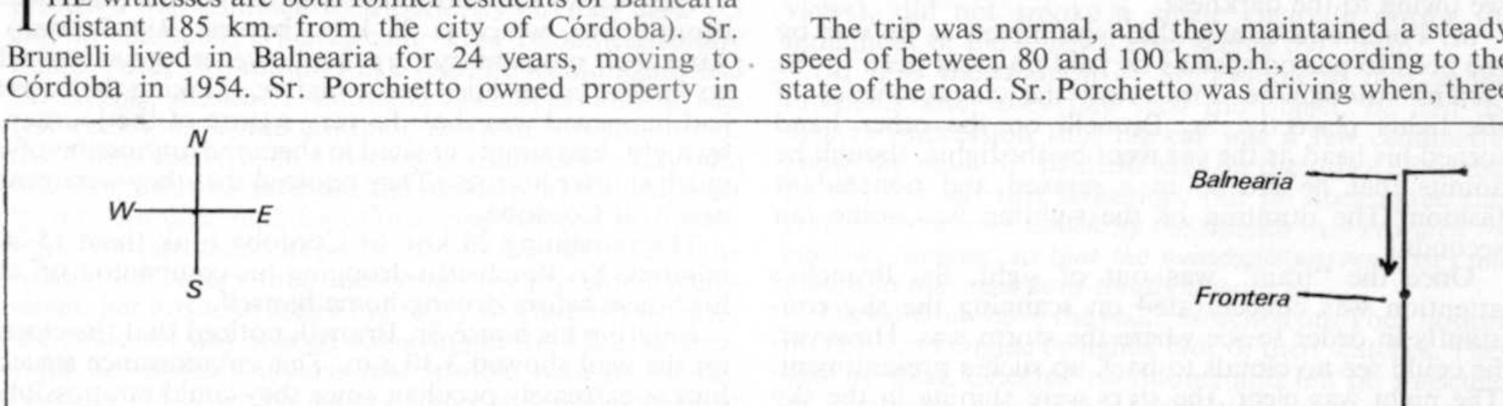
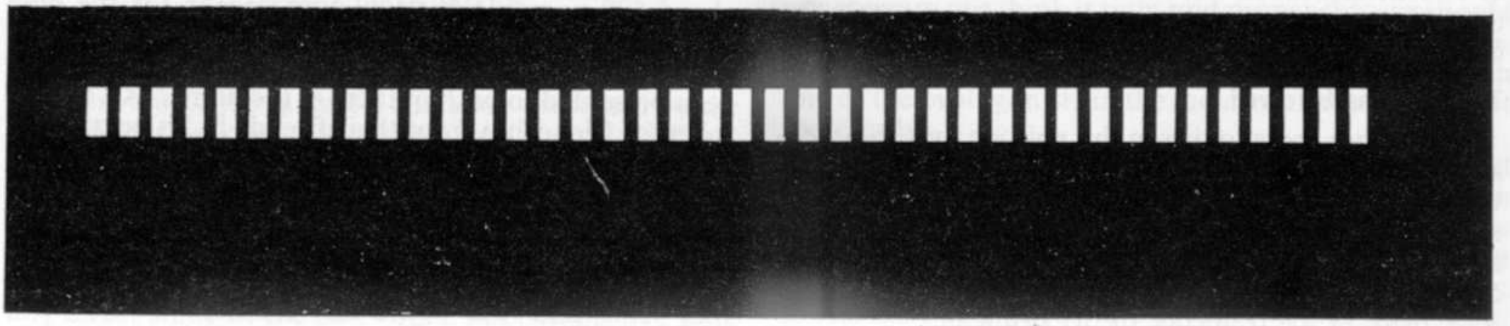


FIG.1

or four minutes after passing the locality known as Arroyito (see Fig. 1) they were astonished by a tremendous flash of white light which lit up the whole countryside around as though it were broad day. Sr. Brunelli caught sight of something dark in the sky, near the upper edge of the windscreen, but was unable to perceive its exact shape as the roof of the car was in the way. He did not attribute importance to the thing (which he had at first taken for a cloud, and indeed his comment when they saw the flash was "a storm!") and he suggested to Sr. Porchietto that it might be wise to put on a bit of speed. The time was 3.10 precisely, and they were 76 km. from Balnearia.

A few moments later they observed, on the left-hand side of the road, at a distance of some 50 metres or so from it, and on a completely level piece of ground, a



row of rectangular lights which they both took to be the lights of a stationary train. (The railway line runs parallel to the highway, as will be seen from Fig. 1.) The lights—of a soft orange colour—seemed to be on a structure some 50 metres or so in length (see Fig. 2), the precise outlines of which they were however unable to see owing to the darkness.

Sr. Porchietto admits that—prompted as he was by the need to put on speed—he paid no great heed to the "train," though he does recall the characteristics of the lights perfectly. Sr. Brunelli on the other hand turned his head as the car went by the lights, though he admits that he did so in a relaxed and nonchalant fashion. The duration of the sighting was some ten seconds.

Once the "train" was out of sight, Sr. Brunelli's attention was concentrated on scanning the sky constantly in order to see where the storm was. However, he could see no clouds to back up such a presentiment. The night was clear, the stars were shining in the sky with very great brightness. (He told us in fact that he had seldom seen a sky so clear and so studded with stars.)

Only at this point did he begin to reflect upon the matter of the "flash of lightning" and the stationary "train." He asked Porchietto whether *he* had not noticed the odd appearance of that train, since its windows had not been square but rather rectangular—"like porticos," to employ his own term. (The witnesses estimate that each "window" was about 3 metres high and about 0·70 metres between them.) Furthermore, there was no light or lamp at either end of the object and, what is the most striking detail of all, *the railway line runs at a distance of* 10 *metres from the road, and not at* 50 *metres from it, which was approximately the distance at which the "train" was standing.*

Sr. Brunelli went on to say that he was beginning to think that they had not seen a train at all, but some sort of construction, or perhaps one of the much talked-of unidentified flying objects. This last-mentioned possibility visibly disturbed Sr. Porchietto, for, from that moment on, his companion began to notice a distinct nervousness in his driving. (Sr. Porchietto himself admitted to us that he had indeed been feeling, from then onwards, somewhat nervous.)

And Now the Surprises

They were exchanging impressions after this fashion when they approached a town which they judged from its lights to be Río Primero (see Fig. 1), although it astonished them enormously that this should be so, since they had not yet passed through other equally important places, like Tránsito and Santiago Temple. Suddenly they arrived at a left-hand bend in the road which—quite clearly—did not fit the place at all. Their surprise was mutual as, knowing the route so perfectly, they were not expecting this deviation in the road.

They drove on, and found that in fact the place was Montecristo, which is 25 kms. beyond Río Primero. After their momentary surprise, however, they attached no further importance to the matter, thinking that what had happened was that the very nature of the journey, by night, had simply created in them the impression of a much shorter journey. They rejoiced that they were now nearly at Córdoba.

The remaining 28 km. to Córdoba took them 15-20 minutes, Sr. Porchietto dropping his companion off at his house before driving home himself.

Entering his house Sr. Brunelli noticed that the clock on the wall showed 3.30 a.m. This circumstance struck him as extremely peculiar, since they could not possibly have covered 185 kms. in only one hour. Consultation of his own wristwatch, however, furnished immediate confirmation that he had read the clock correctly. (Sr. Porchietto—for his part—told us that he got home at 3.45 a.m. and says that it was most probably 3.30 when he dropped off Sr. Brunelli. In any case he was equally unable to find any explanation for the speed of the journey.)

III—SUBSEQUENT VERIFICATIONS

TO facilitate the analysis of the general context of the incident, we think it useful to review now some of the points of interest which the two protagonists were

able to verify for themselves after their arrival in Córdoba.

(a) Both are in agreement that when they reached Córdoba *they were in an unwonted state of euphoria.* They felt no fatigue whatsoever as a result of either the festive party or the return journey. Sr. Brunelli admits that he found it necessary to awaken his wife and his two daughters immediately and tell them of the nice time and the attentions he had been given in Balnearia; but—and this is a curious aspect—at no time did he mention to them (*because he did not remember*) any of the vicissitudes of the journey, with the phenomena of the "flash," the "train," and the inexplicable contraction of the journey. Sr. Porchietto on the other hand told us that at 8.00 a.m. he was already up again, likewise feeling no fatigue whatsoever. But—unlike Sr. Brunelli —he told all his family, a few hours later, of all his experiences during the trip.

(b) That morning, a son of Sr. Porchietto was preparing to use the Ford Falcon to drive to the town of Río Cuarto. When he went to check the tank (capacity 60 litres) it was *half-empty*. He asked his father whether he had filled up again after his return from Balnearia, to which Sr. Porchietto's reply was obviously negative. Astonished by what his son had said about the tank, he hastened to see for himself, and found that the boy was right. *In fact the vehicle had consumed only* 12½ *litres, whereas ordinarily it takes* 25 *litres for that journey:* (*Of the original* 40 *litres there were still* 27½ *litres in the tank.*)

(c) From that morning onwards, in addition to the unwonted state of euphoria and placidity which possessed him, Sr. Brunelli began to notice an itching sensation which he located as being in the right lumbar-dorsal region. He described the sensation as a sort of numbness which—while growing more and more evident—was confined to a perfectly circular area 1·5 cm. in diameter. This circular area remained totally numb. After two minutes like that, he would again feel the itching sensation, until the normal condition was restored. This would continue to recur, about four or five times daily, over a period of four days. His wife told us that at no time did the phenomenon show itself by any somatic manifestations. She noticed no mark, wart, or particular colouration of the skin. But she recalls that, every time the symptoms presented themselves, her husband asked her to try to establish whether she could see any special colouring in the affected area.

(d) Sr. Brunelli always had trouble with his blood-pressure (18½), which caused him continuous spells of dizziness. Despite the fact that he had been disregarding the treatment recommended by his doctor, his pressure had remained stable at 14 ever since the day of the experience and right up to the last of our interviews with him. Sr. Porchietto, on the other hand, experienced no such sensations of itching or numbness, and only the state of placidity which was common to them both.

(e) At midday on Monday, June 17, one of Sr. Brunelli's daughters (who some hours earlier in the day had already been in touch with Sr. Porchietto and had heard from him about all the happenings of their return journey) asked her father if anything strange had happened to them on their way back. *Only then did he mention the phenomena already described above*. Sr. Brunelli confessed to us that, despite the absolutely unwonted nature of those events, he was unable to explain how it was that his mind had "pushed them aside" for almost 33 hours. Despite the very significant nature of those events, and despite his own remarkably good memory, he said he did not remember having called the events to mind after he had got back to Córdoba. In fact he only recalled them when his daughter put the question to him.

(f) At any rate, from that moment, Sr. Brunelli felt a need to contact Sr. Porchietto in order to exchange impressions with him about the experiences they had undergone together. And, as a result of doing so, they were able to confirm together the details about the "lighted railway coach," their time of departure from Balnearia, and the time of their arrival in Córdoba.

Both men told us that they found it utterly incomprehensible that they should have displayed no curiosity about the strange object, and all the more so in view of the exaggerated dimensions of its "windows" and in view of the fact that the railway track was not at a distance of 50 metres from the road. Likewise neither of them could find a satisfactory reason why it could be that it was only several minutes later that they realised that what they had seen was in fact something unwonted; and, even so, it now seems to them both quite inexcusable that they did not decide to turn back immediately and investigate the true nature of what they had seen. Sr. Brunelli considers himself to be by nature a person with a very great sense of curiosity, and he admits that on the occasion in question he did not behave as he would normally have done.

(g) Another interesting detail relates to the behaviour of Sr. Porchietto who, although a great smoker (as we were able to confirm for ourselves during our interviews), did not smoke a single cigarette during the remainder of the journey after seeing the "train."

(h) It is the opinion of Sr. Porchietto that, a few moments after they had seen the object, he had the bizarre impression that **the car was a few centimetres above the road.** Sr. Brunelli says on the other hand that he did not get this sensation, but he does agree that *both of them were struck by the smooth way in which the car was running, so that the numerous unevennesses and bumps in the road went totally unnoticed.*

They did not have the radio switched on. They noticed no failure of engine or lights. Nor of their watches. They saw no mist, detected no odour, and felt no muscular or cutaneous sensation of any kind whatsoever when they saw the "train."

(i) During the course of a subsequent trip to Balnearia by day they tried to locate the spot where they thought the incident of the "train" had occurred, but were not able to do so precisely. They think however that it happened a few kilometres after Arroyito, the last place through which they remember passing. In the whole of that region the terrain is totally flat, with no buildings of any sort. Moreover they were able to see nothing anywhere along the road, when they did their investigatory run, that could be related in any way whatever to what they had seen on that occasion. Whatever the thing had been, it clearly was not there any longer.

Subsequently, after they had made the daytime

reconnaissance run, they went out again, this time at night, and were fortunate enough to see a passenger train go by. This was extremely useful for them, inasmuch as it enabled them to evaluate the very marked difference between the train and the object that they had seen. The train was moving along at a very short distance from the road (it should be remembered that the track runs parallel with the road at a distance of *only ten metres*), and the windows of the train looked very small to them, with a white lighting which made it possible to observe the internal details of the coaches without any difficulty. The strange object, on the other hand, was markedly different both as regards its distance from the road (50m.) and as regards the dimensions of its windows (estimated by them at 3m. × 0·70m.), the soft orange light coming from these windows, and the witnesses' inability to observe any details pertaining to the interior of the object.

IV—THE PROBLEM OF TIME-CONTRACTION

IN addition to the unwonted features of the object observed by Sres. Brunelli and Porchietto, it is clear that the most significant detail hinges upon the glaring contraction in the journey. We shall endeavour to set down clearly a few concepts which will be useful for an effective grasp of the episode.

(1) The mean distance between Balnearia and Córdoba is 185 kilometres. From Balnearia to Arroyito it is 76 km., and from Arroyito to Río Primero another 56 km., and from Río Primero to Córdoba it is 53 km. (see Fig. 1).

(2) The witnesses only remember having passed through the town of Arroyito, and immediately after that they saw the stationary "train." Some five-to-seven minutes after that they saw the lights of what—to their astonishment—they took to be Río Primero (located at 132 km. from Balnearia and at 56 km. from Arroyito). However, it was in fact Montecristo (157 km. from Balnearia and 81 km. from Arroyito).

I pointed out to them most emphatically that they had no memory of having passed through Tránsito, Santiago Temple, Río Primero (the road runs right through the centre of the town, which is excellently lighted) and Piquillín. *Clearly there is a section of* 81 *kilometres regarding which the protagonists recall absolutely nothing*.

(3) Had such an impression not been complemented by other important details it would obviously be irrelevant. These other details are as follows:

(i) Although it could be possible to assume that, owing to their attention being distracted, they might have not noticed the towns through which they passed (which, however, taken merely on its own, is pretty improbable, especially as regards a town like Río Primero), it is significant that the sensation of astonishment should have been *simultaneous* in them both. Both men were surprised at seeing the bend towards the left. It is odd that people so familiar with the route should have been disconcerted like this and at the same moment. Sr. Porchietto admits that after seeing the object he had become somewhat nervous (and he could not therefore possibly have driven in so distracted and inattentive a fashion as to not remember the populated centres through which they had passed). Sr. Brunelli, for his part, admits that immediately after the "flash of lightning" he made persistent efforts to locate the direction of the putative thunderstorm. (This would have had to keep him alert, so that he *must* have noted the towns located along the route);

(ii) The car only used $12\frac{1}{2}$ litres of gasoline from Balnearia, whereas the journey regularly takes 25 litres;

(iii) Sr. Brunelli entered his house at 3.30 a.m., which he checked against the wall-clock and his own watch. Sr. Porchietto reached his house at 3.45 a.m. and agrees that he had dropped off Sr. Brunelli at *his* home 15 minutes before that. *This means that they had done* 185 *kilometres in only one hour*. Not only is Sr. Porchietto's Ford *Falcon* incapable of reaching such a speed, but, in fact, as a matter of prudence, he seldom does more than 115 km.p.h.

When we asked Sr. Porchietto if it had not occurred to him to look at his kilometrage indicator he replied that he had not done so, as he generally keeps no record of the distance done on each of his trips.

(iv) A brother of Sr. Brunelli, who was also present at the reunion in Balnearia, confirmed that Brunelli and Porchietto left Balnearia at about 2.30 a.m.

The families of both men have certified that they arrived home in Córdoba at 3.30 a.m. (Brunelli) and 3.45 a.m. (Porchietto) respectively.

(v) There is no other, shorter, route between Balnearia and Córdoba than this route which they took.

V—OTHER WITNESSES

THE two witnesses tried to keep the experience secret, and mentioned it only in very restricted circles. (It should be remembered that our interviews with them took place one month after the incident and that, up to that time, the press still had no knowledge of the affair.) However, a schoolmistress related to Sr. Brunelli communicated the matter to the Córdoba office of the Buenos Aires newspaper *La Razón*. The reporters promptly headed for Sr. Brunelli's house to get confirmation of the story, and Sr. Brunelli refused to receive them as he wanted no publicity for the affair. But the newspapermen said that if he did not agree to their interviewing him they would have to publish a statement denying the truth of what had been reported. Faced with this alternative, he agreed to the interview.

The publication of the affair—at least as regards its more general aspects—led to a positive corollary. For a family named Isaía—also property-owners in Córdoba—contacted Sr. Brunelli and told him that on the same night as his sighting they had seen a flash with similar characteristics to the one that Brunelli and Porchietto said they had seen.

On October 21, 1972, we interviewed the Isaía family, to learn the details of their experience.

They had left Balnearia at between 2.35 and 2.45 a.m. on July 16, 1972. There were five in the party, travelling in a Ford *Falcon* (gasoline consumption 20 litres per 170 or 180 km.). They were Sr. Tito Aldo Isaía, Sr. Enrique Isaía, Sr. Ludovico Isaía, and two friends

who chanced to be with them, Sr. Ricardo Baile and a young lady named Estela. After they had been travelling for about 15 or 20 minutes they had reached Frontera (23 km. from Balnearia), when they saw, towards the S.W., a vivid flash which lit up that quadrant of the sky for a fraction of a second. (From Fig. 1 it will be seen that Arroyito lies to the S.W. of Frontera. The time of their observation of the flash coincides sufficiently closely with the time given by Sr. Brunelli and Sr. Porchietto for the flash seen by them.) The flash observed by the Isaía party was of an exceptional whiteness. They too thought that it was a storm coming, but saw no clouds to support such an assumption. The night was cold, with a clear sky studded with stars, they reported.

The Isaía party had no other experience of interest, nor did they see the "train" after Arroyito. They reached Córdoba at 4.15 a.m. (that is to say, after between 1 hour 30 minutes and 1 hour 40 minutes of travelling, on the basis of the approximate time of their departure from Balnearia as given by the Isaía party).

VI—COMPARATIVE UFOLOGY

OTHER incidents in Argentina in which "train-like" objects have been reported:

(A) The "Train" at Cuesta de las Vacas (Province of San Juan).

On July 7, 1968, when driving from the place known as Difunta Correa to the town of San Juan, Sr. Francisco Zamora, a 40-year-old industrialist established in San Juan, had a strange experience. With him were his wife María Frías, his sister Trinidad Zamora, his brother-in-law Carlos Muñoz, and two children. Just after passing over the Cuesta de las Vacas slope (in the Province of San Juan) they encountered a sort of "train" which crossed the road in front of them. They stopped the car until it had passed. When they started up again *they found that there were no rails there*. Examining the surroundings with astonishment, they found that they were on a plain. They had never seen railway lines there before, but did remember that there were some much further on ahead. Of this point they were sure, and they were able to confirm it. A few kilometres further on they found the rails, just before entering Pozo de los Algarrobos.

When describing their experience to us, they said that what they had seen was something like a railway coach with windows and about 30 metres long. *It gave the impression of travelling along in the air at a height of* 1 *metre from the ground*. They had a perfect view of it in the beam from their own headlights.[3]

(B) The "Train" at Colonia Helalcó (Santiago del Estero).

In the first few days of July 1972 (and consequently about 15 days before the experience of Sres. Brunelli and Porchietto at Arroyito), Sr. Emilio Albaire, director of the Industrial School at Frías, witnessed a case with similar features. He was with his family, at night, in a country house which he has at Colonia Helalcó, when they observed an enormous long object which looked like a train, with windows illuminated by a greenish-bluish light, and which landed right on the mountains about a kilometre distant. They thought it would have been about 50 metres in length. A few minutes later the object emitted a blinding light and rose up vertically, looking like an immense ball of fire.[4]

(C) The "Train" at Lavalle (Santiago del Estero).

On Saturday, July 8, 1972 (eight days before Brunelli's and Porchietto's phenomenon at Arroyitos) Sr. Carlos Altamirano, sub-manager of the "Bonafide" branch in the city of Tucumán, was travelling by car to Frías (Province of Santiago de Estero) accompanied by Señorita Aurora Bracamonte, secretary of the Normal School at Frías, and Señorita María Angélica Bracamonte, both of them residents of Frías.

They had started out at shortly before 11.00 p.m. from Santiago, the Provincial Capital, and when they had gone a short way and were crossing over the Sierra de Guasayán (mountain range) they saw a fiery ball of the size of a football falling ahead of them. They took it to be a flash of lightning, and it exploded before reaching the ground.

Some distance further on, when they were on highway No. 157 and near Colonia Helalcó, between Tapso and Frías and close to Lavalle, they saw something unwonted. It was 11.45 p.m., and as they came round a bend in the road they saw, at some 800m. to their right, an object standing on the ground. Sr. Altamirano described it later as "*a train among the trees*." There were a row of greenish windows of the height of an ordinary door, and disposed along an object, about 50 metres in length, which was standing there.

The driver—clearly greatly shaken by the phenomenon (there are no railway lines in that part of the country) decided to accelerate, and made off at high speed. Señorita Aurora Bracamonte told us that there were no populated places and no houses anywhere in that sector of the country, and that consequently the powerful light emitted from the windows of the object could only have come from something alien, seeing that the district has no electricity.[5]

VII—CONCLUSIONS

IN view of the scientific seriousness which must preside when we are considering these phenomena, we have thought it opportune to set down in this account the most significant aspects of the Brunelli-Porchietto incident, while refraining from entering into discussions that could contribute nothing towards a clarification of the problem.

There is however one interesting distinction which should be pointed out in connexion with the individual effects and with the common effects as suffered by the two protagonists as a consequence of their sighting. Thus:

(a) Common Effects: Both Brunelli and Porchietto saw the flash and saw the object, neither recalls covering the following 81 kilometres of the journey, they both felt no curiosity to enquire as to the nature of the object, and they were both overcome by a strange sensation of placidity.

(b) Individual Effects: Sr. Brunelli was the only one who was to feel certain other curious psychophysical sensations in the form of a circular numb patch in the right lumbar-dorsal region, amnesia for 33 hours

regarding the incident, and the stabilisation of his arterial pressure.

We have the impression that something really strange did happen on that stretch of 81 kilometres, and something by which—if we are to judge by the individual results—Sr. Brunelli was the more affected of the two. How? And by what? We do not know.

We believe however that this investigation is not over, and indeed far from it. We have taken the liberty of suggesting to the two eyewitnesses the possibility that they might be prepared to submit themselves—separately—for some sessions of hypnosis. They promised to talk to their respective doctors with a view to evaluating the desirability, for themselves, of having the matter verified, while taking into consideration also the fear that the hypnotic trances might have prejudicial *sequelae* for them. We have not had an opportunity for further interviews with Sr. Brunelli and Sr. Porchietto because, in the last week of September 1972, there happened here in Santa Isabel (Córdoba) a series of phenomena which may possibly constitute the best sequence of episodes ever reported from Argentina involving anthropomorphic manifestations of an unknown nature which obviously have necessitated an extensive investigation by our Society, CADIU. This enquiry has been going on for three months and has absorbed our resources to such an extent that we have been obliged to forego the study of other episodes of lesser importance. During this interval we have completed our examination of a few of the details of the Brunelli-Porchietto affair, but we have postponed the discussion of the proposed hypnotic regression for a later occasion. As soon as we have finished our investigations at Santa Isabel (the results of which we shall make known in the near future) we plan to get in touch again immediately with Sres. Brunelli and Porchietto and find out what decision they have come to. Any further developments of interest will be issued for publication through *Flying Saucer Review*.

O.A.G., Córdoba. January 1973.

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THE CASE OF THE ONE THAT WASN'T

The history of the Ponta do Farol photograph

Gordon Creighton

AT 9.30 a.m. on January 25, 1971, an eighteen-year-old student named Gunar Gruenzner from Joinville, in the South Brazilian State of Santa Catarina, was on the beach at a place called Ponta do Farol (Lighthouse Point). He had with him his German *Beirette* camera, loaded with 35 mm. *Agfa* colour film. He was photographing the beautiful coastline and, just as he was about to press the button again, he caught a glimpse, through the viewer, of something intensely bright. He pressed the button at once and then scanned the sky to see what the brightness was, but saw nothing. He put the matter out of his mind, deciding it must have been some optical illusion, and went on with his photographing.

The speed at which he had taken the picture in question was 1/25 second, with diaphragm at 11 or 16, and focus at infinity. It is not certain what was the degree of sensitivity of the film, but it is probable it was 50 ASA.

When the roll of film was developed in mid-February, it seemed that Gunar Gruenzner had got one of the great UFO photographs of all time. A superb slender, white, bullet-shaped craft, enveloped in a "corona-glow," was belting across the sky, from West to East, with a marvellous bright-blue propulsion glow at its tail.

The optician/chemist in Blumenau (Santa Catarina) who did the developing was certain that this was a splendid UFO, and had the picture reproduced in the Joinville paper *A Noticia* of February 19. The photo became famous; many local people testified that they had recently seen just such objects in the sky, and the various technical experts who were consulted felt that the picture must be genuine, owing to the sharpness of the image of the craft, the regularity of the colours, and the well-known fact that it is very difficult to fake with colour film.

Sr. Carlos Varassin of GPECE (The Parana UFO Investigation Group, Santa Catarina) wrote a piece about it in SBEDV Bulletin No. 81/84 (July 1971/February 1972) and Dr. W. Buhler, Editor of the latter, was good enough to send us a couple of colour prints, together with Sr. Varassin's article.

In June 1972 I sent one of the prints to Mr. Percy Hennell, whose opinion was that it was almost certainly a manufacturing defect in the film, although he emphasised that it would be necessary to get the negative in order to be sure.

I therefore asked Dr. Buhler if he could procure the negative and in due course this arrived, thanks to the good offices of Sr. Carlos Varassin, and I would like to take this opportunity to express to both Sr. Varassin and Dr. Buhler our great appreciation for their cooperation in this matter. For all too infrequently does it happen that the negative of a possible UFO picture is made available for expert scrutiny.

On August 30, 1972, Mr. Hennell was able to give me his conclusive report on the negative, and the text of this letter will be found under Mr. Hennell's signature following this article.

In September 1972 I wrote to Dr. Buhler as follows:

"I now return the negative of the Ponta do Farol photo, together with Mr. Percy Hennell's report. I am extremely sorry (and Mr. Hennell, too, is extremely sorry!) that his report should have to be a negative one! But we must not flinch from telling the truth under any circumstances, and the truth, it seems, is clear. The wonderful UFO—which made me so happy, for I was sure it was genuine—now turns out to be only a defect in manufacture of the film.

"Very many thanks however to you and to Sr. Varassin and all others concerned in thus collaborating to see that truth is established. There are already so many false and phony UFO pictures. You do not desire to add to their number, and so your effort in securing this negative for us is most laudable. Alas, it is usually not easy for us to secure a negative."

My sentiments were strongly endorsed by Dr. Buhler, who has published Mr. Hennell's report and the gist of my letter in SBEDV Bulletin No. 85/89.

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THE PONTA DO FAROL PHOTOGRAPH

Percy Hennell, F.I.B.P.

GORDON CREIGHTON sent me a colour print of this picture in June 1972, and I replied to him as follows:

"As you know, I am extremely cautious in the examination of photographs, and so I would like first to refer to the speed at which the photograph was taken. It is quite impossible to obtain really critical definition with a hand-held camera at an exposure of 1/25th second, and the general slight diffusion of the landscape image is entirely consistent with what I would expect.

"The image of the UFO in the sky is interesting, inasmuch as it appears to have a sort of plume to the right, but the plume is of a colour which suggests to me a defect in the dye layer of the film. The image itself, although it is extremely difficult to describe, has to me the appearance of something quite inconsistent with the type of definition and colour quality of the rest of the picture.

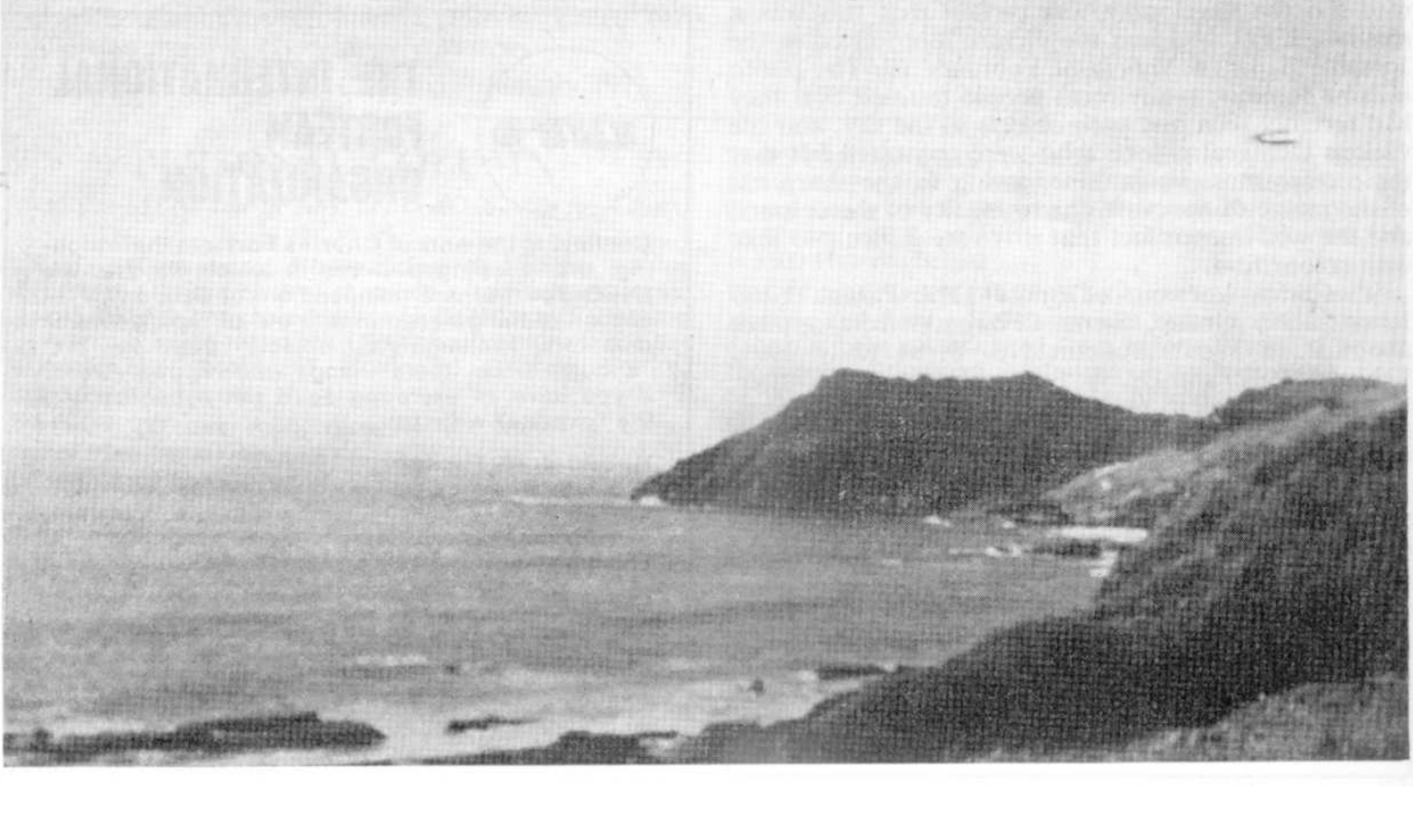
"My theory, and it can at this stage be no more, is that the image could be due to a manufacturing defect in the film, and although it may seem unsatisfactory, I feel absolutely unable to make any other suggestions as to what this picture consists of. I should add that these comments are not intended to disparage any evidence of what the photographer or other people have seen of an unusual nature on that particular occasion or any other occasion, but I would say that in a case of this kind a scrutiny of the negative is absolutely essential, as this would instantly resolve the question of whether there is a defect in the film."

In due course Mr. Creighton secured the negative from Brazil, and on August 30, 1972, I wrote to him again as follows:

"Following our conversation I return the Brazilian negative together with your print.

"Although the print shows certain similarities to the Cappoquin UFO, I am convinced that this is entirely accidental. If you hold the negative with the emulsion side towards you at an angle of about 45° to a reading lamp, and examine it with a glass magnifying approximately ten times, you will see that there is a flaw in the emulsion which could have been caused accidentally by something dropping on it immediately prior to development, but I think it is more likely to be a fault in manufacture.

"It is important to remember that although these faults do not occur very frequently, the film is coated in a continuous roll in the region of 42 inches wide, and towards the edges these flaws do occur sometimes. They are much commoner in the large film which I buy (4ft. × 3ft.) than in roll film, which permits the faults to be discarded more easily in cutting."



Book Reviews

WAS THIS MAN'S OLDEST RELIGION?

Charles Bowen

THE historical aspect of UFOs was "researched" for Dr. Condon's Colorado Project by a documentary film producer and artist named Samuel Rosenberg, who explained, when writing in the Condon Report about some of man's early UFO sightings, that they were produced by rainbows, winds and droughts. The Condon Report in general, and the Rosenberg section in particular, are frequently criticised in a new book. **F. W. Holiday,** the author of an intriguing work, **The Dragon & The Disc** (Sidgwick and Jackson, London, 247 pages, price £3·25), states bluntly that the strange objects he saw, at a time when he had no interest in the subject, were neither the products of droughts, nor were they rainbows, and as he was forced to do Mr. Rosenberg's job for him, he would "start at the beginning."

So Mr. Holiday set out to conduct in-depth studies—in the course of which he makes some interesting speculations—of man's awareness for more than 150 centuries of UFOs, and dragons, those elusive lake and bog monsters. The dragon was known and associated with evil, while the disc shape was venerated, throughout much of that time, and often they were linked symbolically. Says Mr. Holiday: "No other idea has such an enormously long pedigree," for having survived the passing of paganism, it "flourished in carved stone throughout the cathedrals and churches of Christendom."

Mr. Holiday has built up a fine reputation as a researcher of the monster phenomena of Scotland and Ireland, and is well-known for his book *The Great Orm of Loch Ness*. As readers of our journal will recall, his interests broadened to include UFOs after his personal encounters with the aerial phenomenon, and he was soon to realise that the two sets of phenomena had in common a sense of almost "knowing" elusiveness.

After a brief introduction to recent scientific work at Loch Ness, the first part of *The Dragon & The Disc* is devoted to an engaging record of the searches conducted for, and investigations into the history of, the frequently appearing Peiste of Connemara, a great longneck with horned and trailing humps. The name *Peiste*, we are reminded, is derived from the Latin word for something noxious or harmful: horrific illustrations of the creature adorned many early religious manuscripts. Indeed, the lake and bog monsters were known in mediaeval times as the "Great Worms of Hell," emissaries of Satan, and likenesses of them were carved and sculpted in scores of ancient British churches: they are seen on occasion devouring errant humans, but more frequently being overcome by Saints Michael and George, or by Christ with the Cross. A list of such churches is given in an appendix.

Using, as a starting point, Aimé Michel's analysis of problems found in Magdalenian cave art (see *Palaeolithic UFO-shapes* in FSR 15/6) the author demonstrates the human persistence in recording, and using, the flying saucer disc-shape throughout prehistoric and more recent times. Again, the shape has been found scratched, together with the zig-zag undulating serpent shape, on a mesolithic stag antler, and this is a conjunction found in many later instances. The growth of disc culture and the use of the shape in sacred connectione is seen over the centuries and throughout the continents: Bronze Age burial mounds, the veneration of the divine eye-disc; Odin worship, Zeus, Jupiter and Djevs, all suggest appreciation of phenomena remarkably like our modern UFO phenomenon.

There is a fascinating chapter on the myriad alignments of Bronze Age relics in Pembrokeshire, particularly in the Prescelly Hills whence came the Stonehenge Blue Stones: an area where the disc-shape abounds in burial places, even to the extent that small pots in the tombs carried decorations based on the eye-disc and, states the author, on the triangulations to be traced across the land outside the grave.

The Bronze Age people not only treated the disc shape as a religious symbol, but, says Mr. Holiday, they "thought discs, they wore them, and the dead were buried under them." The circular burial mounds are everywhere in the land, but are found in the greatest concentration in the country around the great stone circle of Stonehenge.

Searching for clues which might show "whether the Bronze Age discoid mounds were in some way related to the UFO phenomenon of modern report, or not," the author turns to the French UFO wave of 1954. He sees the reports of the giant cloud cigars—so like the great phenomenon that led the Israelites through Sinai during the Exodus—and their attendant discs. He quotes the case of St. Prouant, but gives no mention of the 1952 reports of Oloron and Gaillac which could have given further support to his argument. From cloud cigars Mr. Holiday returns to contemplation of the barrows in the vicinity of Stonehenge. His revelation about their layout is quite surprising. Other readers of the book will be intrigued, or even amazed by this discovery, but I do not propose to steal his thunder by saying more.

It is not possible in the space of a few paragraphs to discuss every point that is made, and to consider every speculation. While the subject matter seems generally to have been widely researched I confess I feel a little uneasy about the sources of some of the modern Warminster incidents which are quoted. It was necessary for the

illustration of his theme for the author to show that there are many modern UFO reports from the Salisbury Plain region: unfortunately the over-enthusiasm of some of the reporters in that area is only too well known. Be that as it may, the book is well reasoned and engagingly written, and it is thoroughly recommended. A very compelling argument is put forward that the ideas of good and evil associated with the concepts of the disc and the dragon were two of the main tenets of faith of groups widely dispersed throughout the ancient world. Was this mankind's oldest religion, inspired by apparitions which, largely unheeded, still beckon to, or attempt to alarm, today's huge human audience?

RESEARCH IN SHACKLES:

An Important New Book

Gordon Creighton

THERE is no English version, as yet, of the book reviewed here (the author is working on an English edition now) and FSR would not normally devote space to the reviewing of a work not yet available in English. It is however my conviction, after reading the German version, **Forschung in Fesseln. Elektro-Gravitation UFO-Phänomenen: Das Rätsel der Elektro-Gravitation,** by **"Rho Sigma"** (Ventla-Verlag, Wiesbaden, Germany, 1972), that, if what this writer says is true, then it is a very, very important work indeed.

The English rendering of the title would read: *Research in Shackles. Electro-Gravitational UFO Phenomena: The Riddle of Electrogravitation.*

His thesis is that the basic discoveries that would open up for us the way to mastery of the method of electromagnetic propulsion as already used by alien craft operating in our skies have already been made, and that *it is only because of a monumental cover-up and conspiracy of silence by all-powerful vested interests that no further research and development have taken place.*

The author, whose identity is known to me and with whom I am in contact, is a German-American research engineer with 30 years of international experience in Aviation and in Space Research Engineering. He is a member of the highly respected AIAA (the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics). He worked during World War II at the German rocket-research centre at Peenemünde, and for a few years after the war was a scientific correspondent for an important West German paper. In 1952 he went to the USA and worked first in the aircraft engine industry and then (for seven years) in Alabama and elsewhere on NASA Space-Programme projects.

His purpose in writing this book, which is copiously annotated against important American source material, is to call for a re-examination of the work of such pioneers as Thomas Townsend Brown ("T. T. Brown"); Dr. Erwin J. Saxl; Dr. P. Biefeld; Dr. Horace C. Dudley, and others, for these people, so he maintains, are the ones who have already given us the necessary clues for unlocking the secrets of electrogravitation or, to use the current term which "Rho Sigma" prefers, *electromagnetic propulsion*, which would give us gravity-free flight in Space.

Lacking a scientific training, I am unable to comment upon the validity or otherwise of this extraordinary thesis. I can therefore only make my contribution by drawing attention to the existence of this book and its author, so that those who are scientifically qualified may pronounce upon it and may profit from it should it yield pay-dirt.

"Rho Sigma" tells us that the work was originally written by him for "one of Europe's biggest publishing houses—already well known from the fact of their having published two books on the possibility of visits to the Earth by extraterrestrial beings in past times." The identity of the publishing house in question is thus not difficult to guess, but since "Rho Sigma" does not actually name them, I shall not name them either. But, so he tells us, when the publishers in question had read his manuscript and had perceived what dynamite it contained, they rapidly lost interest.

Karl L. Veit, of the German UFO-Investigation Group in Wiesbaden, accordingly took over the task of getting the book into print through his Ventla-Verlag, and I think that Herr Veit is to be congratulated most strongly for this courageous step.

The book is dedicated to the memory of a great American scientist, Dr. James E. McDonald, whom "Rho Sigma" knew. Like myself, "Rho Sigma" is certain that many recent deaths of prominent UFO investigators have not been fortuitous, and this is why he prefers to remain anonymous at the present time.

"Rho Sigma" is telling us that the required evidence is here before our eyes, and the clues too; that the groundwork has already been done; that NASA already possesses ample documentation proving that there is unlimited energy in the Universe, simply waiting to be tapped. But, as he recently wrote to me: "*So long as official science continues to look the other way and ignore all observed E/M effects, we will never get ahead and learn more about it.*"

I say it again. This may be a vitally important book. I hope that we shall soon hear that the English edition is forthcoming, and I hope that *Research In Shackles* will be studied carefully by those who are competent to pronounce on these matters and who are also not wearing their blinkers.

OUR COVER DRAWING

is by **Joël Mesnard,** author of the article starting on page 17. M. Mesnard is an investigator for the French group G.E.P.A.—although his article has not appeared in their journal.

GEPA address: M. René Fouéré
69 Rue de la Tombe Issoire
Paris 14, France

TRANQUILLIZING VISITATION AT BOUAHMAMA

An Algerian report of 1958

Joël Mesnard

AN extraordinary UFO sighting was reported one night in March, 1958, during the Algerian War, at a Foreign Legion camp at Bouahmama in the Sud Constantinois. The sole witness, Legionnaire N.G., was on sentry duty outside the camp. The site where he was consisted of a fortified emplacement dug out of the ground, lightly armoured and equipped with a telephone connected to the camp.

The night was cloudless and the moon was shining. All was silent on the desert landscape. No large-scale operations were being carried out in the area at the time so N.G., who had been in the Legion for three years, was not feeling especially anxious. He was sitting on the ground near the trench, and had his rifle. If anything unexpected happened he was supposed either to fire his rifle or call the camp by telephone.

Suddenly, at a few minutes after 0.30 hours, something did happen. What it was that happened, we cannot say for sure. The witness remembers seeing a positive, physical phenomenon of enormous size. But he feels that something most unusual happened to him psychologically. And he freely admits that there might well be a difference between what he sincerely remembers and what actually took place.

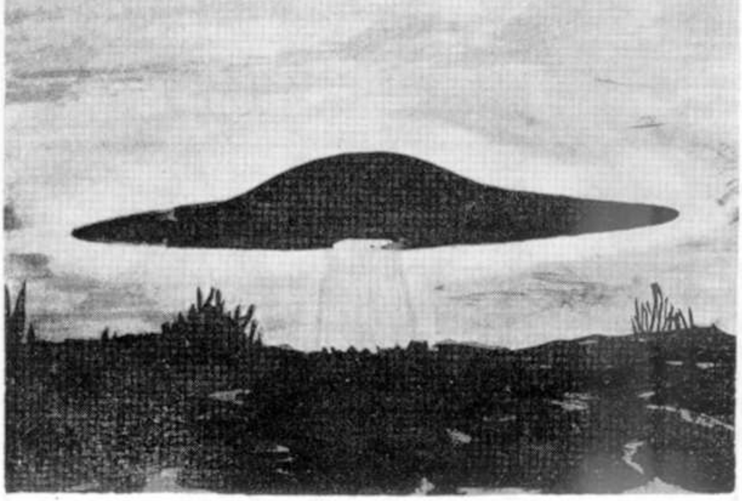
It began with a whistling noise, the sort of noise you hear if you blow into the neck of a bottle. This sound seemed to him to be coming down from the sky. He immediately looked up, and saw an enormous, roundish object descending. It stopped when it was about 35-40 metres (roughly 100 to 120ft.) above the ground, and began to hover there, motionless and silent.

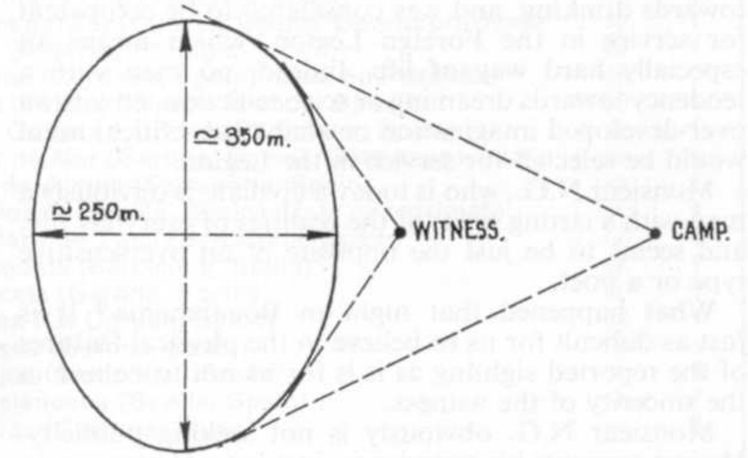
He estimated it to be as much as 350 metres wide (1,000ft.). As seen by him slightly from below, during the arrival and take-off phases, it seemed to be elliptical in shape (see Fig. 1), quite independently of the perspective effect that makes a disc look elliptical when observed from a point outside the disc's centre-line. Its span might, he thought, have been in the neighbourhood of 250 metres. He estimated the distance between himself and the nearest edge of the object at little more than 50 metres (150ft.) (Fig. 2).

When I asked Monsieur N.G. to extend his arms towards the ends of the object as he recalled seeing it, he held them out at an angle of about 100° between them. This estimate would fit quite well with the estimates given above of its size and its distance from him.

The object was surrounded by pale green light, and an intense conical beam of emerald-green light was coming from the centre of the under-part towards the ground.

Legionnaire N.G. did not fire his rifle, nor did he pick up the telephone. He just remembers staring at the object for 45 to 50 minutes. The pale green and emerald colours were the most beautiful, relaxing and fascinating colours he had ever seen. Legionnaire N.G. had forgotten all about the war. All nervous or psycho-





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logical tension had gone from his mind. He was just feeling happy.

Then came the noise again, like somebody blowing into a bottle, and the object started rising gently, until it had reached a height of about 100 or 120 metres. Then it flew off at tremendous speed towards the North-West, climbing as it went.

What the Legionnaire then felt was a sort of sadness at the disappearance of this beautiful sight. After a few minutes this feeling began to fade, yielding place to a return of his ordinary state of consciousness, until his full mental faculties were back. He quickly picked up the telephone and reported what he had seen. To his great amazement however the officer at the camp simply replied in the manner: "All right. We'll see about it tomorrow morning."

Greatly disappointed at the officer's reaction, N.G. continued his watch until he was relieved by another man in the early hours of the morning. He again reported his experience, and this time more attention was paid to him. Some of his superiors were inclined to believe his story, because N.G., then aged 28, was a well-respected soldier and was considered serious and reliable. The majority however thought it was just a case of psychological trouble caused by the tough conditions of war in the desert.

A careful investigation was carried out at the scene of the sighting. N.G. recalls with a smile that the officers even examined the sand with a magnifying lens. No footprints, no marks, no alien material was found in the area, and no smell either.

Probably more for medical than for "ufological" reasons, the witness was thoroughly questioned by officers. He stuck to his original story, and the affair was considered to be quite amazing. He was sent to the Military Hospital at Val de Grâce in Paris. There he was kept for a week under close scrutiny by neurologists and psychiatrists. An electroencephalogram revealed nothing unusual. The conclusion of all the doctors was that N.G. was in a state of good physical and mental health. He had not been notably affected by the strains caused by wartime service in Algeria. He had no tendency towards drinking, and was considered to be competent for service in the Foreign Legion, which means an especially hard way of life. Indeed, no man with a tendency towards dreaming or science-fiction, or with an over-developed imagination or analytical, critical mind would be selected for service in the Legion.

Monsieur N.G., who is today a civilian, is obviously a man with a strong sense of the realities of everyday life, and seems to be just the opposite of an oversensitive type or a poet.

What happened that night in Bouahmama? It is just as difficult for us to believe in the physical features of the reported sighting as it is for us not to believe in the sincerity of the witness.

Monsieur N.G. obviously is not seeking publicity. He just recounts his experience, in a natural manner, to his own close relatives, and when I met him in May 1970, he looked slightly reluctant for the first few minutes, and then answered my questions without emphasis on any particular feature.

I have been unable so far to find any evidence from military sources regarding his alleged experience. The Val de Grâce Hospital in Paris does not keep documents about patients beyond a period of ten years.

The size of the reported object is so large that, if it actually was where the witness claims to have seen it, it must have been visible from the camp at an angle of about 60°. Yet nobody else reported seeing it. When I asked him about the possible reasons for his having been the only witness, N.G. replied that it is in no way astonishing, since most of the men in the camp were asleep in their barracks at the time. There was a legionnaire on sentry duty at the opposite end of the camp, and he could have seen the UFO at an angle of almost 40°! And yet that sentry reported nothing. Monsieur N.G. does not think that the slope or the irregular pattern of the ground could have been sufficient to render the phenomenon invisible from the camp.

The witness seems to be conscious that something quite extraordinary happened to his mind, but he seems to believe quite positively in the geometrical features of his "sighting." He says he has had no disease or illness of any kind since the night of the sighting, and no unusual physical or mental conditions. He has never had any other experiences involving flying saucers, either before, or since, his experience at Bouahmama. What happened to him there in 1958 has left him with the belief that "there is something," and that "something is coming from another world to watch ours." Regarding his amazingly peaceful state during the sighting, he uses words like: "It was like time running very slowly . . ." and "it was like being in another world."

Since the experience he had felt a certain degree of interest in flying saucers, and recalls having read about UFOs in newspapers and magazines. In any case, the subject definitely does not upset him and his experience, however extraordinary it may seem, has not notably changed his life.

The Bouahmama case, devoid as it is of physical evidence but so puzzling in many respects, invites comparison with a number of other cases. What the role of the witness actually was leaves much to our imagination. It is just one more of those very special UFO sightings which lead us to think that Ufology may somehow be related to some obscure psychic phenomenon.

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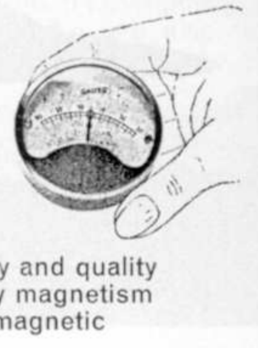

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BIOMETRIC DATA IN 19 UFO OCCUPANT CASES

The morphology and behaviour of animate beings in conjunction with UFOs, and the outstanding features of the objects themselves

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

IN the context of our specialised study of the landing phenomenon in this country, a work programme that we began back in 1969, the *occupant* file has just been thoroughly researched. In an earlier article,* Dr. Jacques Vallée and I did not widely cope with this question, but gave instead some succinct general information. Though no new development or sensational incident has occurred, the author has decided to take a long and cool look at the "Martian" side of the picture—it sounds exciting to say the least—by extracting the relevant statements from our Iberian (Spanish and Portuguese) Type-I catalogue that at present contains more than 130 entries.

The subject, *UFO occupants*, consists of those reports which mention the presence of a being or an entity (biped or not, humanoid or not) allegedly forming part of the UFO phenomenon and usually linked to a landed object. This essay is designed to be an organised display of data on the morphological conditions and behavioural descriptions of the so-called "pilots" and on the outstanding features of the UFOs with which they were connected. We have limited ourselves to quoting only classic UFO events and do not include herein the nine examples where lone, bizarre creatures are reported. The perception of "beings" in these cases can arise from a stimulus other than UFOs; so, we have not touched the reports that did not include an unidentified flying object incident. There is no factual proof of any actual relationship of such entities to UFOs, except that they seem to have been borrowed from Science Fiction stories.

My purpose in this article is to present tables of data, and dedicate them to any UFO investigator who is a biologist, psychologist, or scholar of folklore, who is able to find in this theme a rich field for his own specialisation. A superficial survey of the data at hand will be made also for the help of general readers.

The Spanish material

Our census of 19 sightings is shown in the *List* that follows. The 1968/69 wave is immediately distinguishable, as well as the nocturnal character that Dr. Vallée found in 1964.† Likewise, it is quickly seen that most of the reports refer to an object (the UFO) resting on the ground. A curious detail is that the last occupant case took place in February 1969. Since then, no further

* See note 5 in Bibliography.
† See note 1 in Bibliography.

						L	*W*
1.		April	5, 1935	19.30	Aznalcazar (Sevilla, Spain). Date approximate	≏	1
2.	Monday	July	25, 1938	23.30	Guadalajara (Spain). Location approximate	@	2
3.			1948		Garganta la Olla (Caceres, Spain)	≏	1
4.		July	1, 1953	14.00	Villares del Saz (Cuenca, Spain). Date approximate	@	1
5.	Friday	June	10, 1960	03.30	Algoz (Algarve, Portugal)	@	1
6.		May	16, 1966		Cordoba (Cordoba, Spain). Date approximate	@	1
7.		July	1967	03.00	Palma (Palma, Balearic Islands, Spain)	@	1
8.		September	1967	00.30	Santa Coloma-La Roca (Barcelona, Spain)	@	1
9.		April	1968		Tossa de Mar (Gerona, Spain). Date approximate	@	s
10.	Friday	August	16, 1968	06.00	Serra de Almos (Tarragona, Spain)	≏	1
11.		August	31, 1968	20.00	Santiponce (Sevilla, Spain). Date approximate	@	4
12.	Wednesday	September	11, 1968	23.45	San Marti de Tous (Barcelona, Spain)	@	1
13.	Saturday	September	21, 1968	02.00	La Llagosta (Barcelona, Spain)	@	1
14.	Saturday	September	21, 1968	03.00	La Escala (Gerona, Spain)	@	1
15.	Tuesday	September	24, 1968	21.00	Cedeira (La Coruña, Spain)	@	1
16.	Friday	October	11, 1968		Setcases (Gerona, Spain)	@	s
17.	Monday	January	6, 1969	20.30	Pontejos (Santander, Spain)	≏	4
18.	Thursday	January	16, 1969	20.30	Las Pajanosas (Sevilla, Spain)	@	1
19.	Friday	February	28, 1969	02.45	Miajadas (Caceres, Spain)	@	2

Note and Key

These cases are chosen from a catalogue of 130 landing reports, up-dated by V-J. Ballester Olmos in August 1972.

Column *L* indicates where the object was reported to have touched down (@), or to have come close to the ground (≏). Column *W* notes the number of witnesses; s means "several."

List of 19 UFO occupant cases in the Iberian Peninsula

modern reports of this kind have been received by us. However, it must *not* be taken as an indication that there has been no more Type-I activity in Spain; during 1970, 1971 and in the first half of 1972, 28 landing cases (without beings) have been recorded (12, 14 and 2 respectively).

In Fig. 1 we see the number of witnesses per event (cases with "several witnesses" reported have been included in the group 3 witnesses).

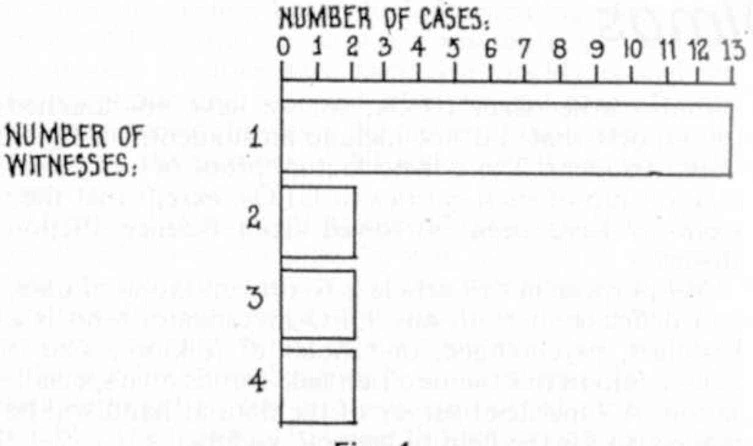

Fig. 1

We learn that 68% of the reports had only one percipient (13 cases), but we can observe equally that 18 other persons saw an incident with at least one witness who could confirm it. Thus, 31 people reported a landing-and-occupant occurrence in Spain from 1935 to 1969.

The morphology of UFO occupants

Please turn to Table I, where the stature, and the head and extremities of the "Ufonauts" (a picturesque term) are described. From the 15 reports that give a *subjective* estimate of the occupant's height, two distinct groups can be determined:

(1) Occupants of a stature inferior to normal (up to 1·50 metres): 10 cases.

(2) Occupants of human stature: 5 cases. (Two of them indicate "very tall" persons, but there is no observation of "giants" as such in the Spanish literature.)

Table II provides new information. A datum that we shall keep under study is the number of occupants per object, and to this purpose we have drawn Fig. 2, indicating percentages of the total (19) because it would be interesting to compare them with the values of other catalogues. There are four cases of one being reported, five cases of two, one case of three, one case of four, two cases of five, one case of six and five cases that mention "several." This ambiguous category has been inserted between the division of 2 and 3 occupants:

This survey leaves us with the clear impression that, in the case of occupant reports, observations of *more than one entity* are far more frequent than observations of just one being, inside, or in the environment of, the UFO. Two and "several" occupants are the most common perceptions (54%). We can also say (taking "several" as three) that 52 living (?) forms of strange appearance, many of them of humanoid configuration, are alleged to have been associated with UFO landings in the past 35 years in Spain and Portugal.

Conclusions: the number of cases of entities of small stature is twice as large as that of tall beings. As to their

No.	*Stature in metres*	*Head*	*Extremities*
1.	small		
2.			
3.	small		legs ended in "goat's feet"
4.	0·65	yellowish-greenish face and narrow eyes	cold and brilliant hand
5.			
6.	small		the beings looked like "green birds" (parrots) and seemed to be "tired"
7.	"like children"	enormous eyes and large head or helmet	
8.	"very small or knee down"	large	
9.	tall		
10.	1·50		seemed like giant octopuses, 4 or 5ft. across, of a clear colour and a repugnant aspect
11.	tall	large eyes	thin
12.	around 1·00		the "forms" consisted of two balls, one above the other, the bottom one being a little greater. They shone like Moon light with a metallic reflection (as silver). They moved like an elastic spring, jumping, compressing and extending themselves and producing a tenuous hiss. No human appearance
13.	small		
14.		yellowish faces of "terrible aspect"	
15.	very tall	fair "men" wearing on their foreheads a small light of changing colours	
16.	"lower than normal"		human appearance
17.	1·80-2·00	pale face, dark brown hair of "classic" length	normal appearance, genteel. Arms almost joined to body
18.			"silhouettes" like persons
19.	very tall	"hairless"	"luminous body of humanoid configuration"

TABLE I

Reported morphological descriptions of UFO occupants

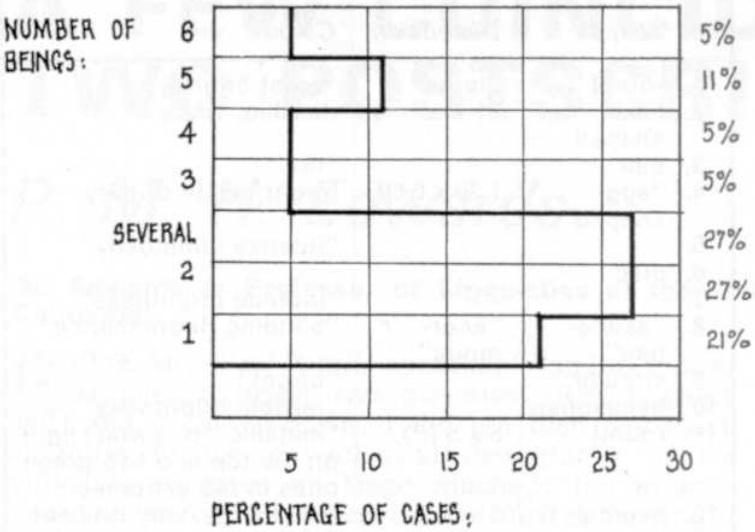

Fig. 2

No.	Number	Voice	Equipment
1.	"several"		
2.	two		
3.	one	sound of voice	
4.	three	language not understood	dark blue suit and a flat hat with a visor [peak?] in front and a metal sheet on the arm
5.	six		
6.	"several"		
7.	two		
8.	"several"		white, brilliant clothes
9.	one		a bright ball was carried in the hand
10.	two		
11.	one		black and brown check shirt and black long trousers
12.	four	soft hissing sound due to movement	
13.	one		
14.	two		black tight-fitting clothes
15.	two		
16.	"several"		
17.	five		dark suit, tight-fitting at the neck and sleeves
18.	"several"		
19.	five		

TABLE II
Other significant data on the occupants

complexion and other morphological details, we do not see any general conformity in this small sample of events. At this stage, our comments on the question—poor ones we admit—are that the reports contain descriptions of two or more beings linked to the UFO phenomenon.

Conduct of the presumed occupants (see Table III)

It is important to know the stated behaviour of the UFO occupants to evaluate their probable origin, real or psychic. We have mulled over all the problems that arise from having only a group of 19 occurrences from which to research. Nevertheless we have taken note of these three different and mutually exclusive types of action:

1. The beings move around the object.
2. They descend in a platform from the object's base. They seemed to be moving. When one of the "forms" raised an arm (?) a circle of bluish light illumined the environs. Then the object took off until it was lost to sight.
3. It came into a hut, in the middle of a storm, approaching the fire. The witness escaped in terror, but he could observe as a "ball of fire" elevated at not much distance from there.
4. Three little men got out through a flap in the upper part of the UFO, came close to the witness and spoke to him. Then, one of them gave the child a little slap on the face and went into the object again, which rose at great speed.
5. The beings were moving around the object. Later, it was seen flying over the area and disappeared.
6. The occupants went down from the object, but when they realised they were being observed they re-entered and the object took off.
7. They were standing at the window of the witness's room and were speaking to each other.
8. The beings tried to climb up the felling on the right of the road and go towards the object, which is landed on the felling on the left.
9. A UFO descends and lands. A "man" comes out, moves several times around the object and then re-enters it whereupon it flies away, disappearing.
10. Two strange beings are running towards the object, which they enter by its base, a few metres from the ground.
11. A "tall man" comes near the object from an adjoining plantation of olive-trees.
12. The "things" quickly climbed the hill towards the object, with springing gait, and disappearing under it. It seems they did not know of the presence of an observer. The object immediately ascended at great speed.
13. The being was beside the landed object.
14. Two beings emerged from the interior of the UFO on to the sea.
15. Two beings came walking along the road, not far from where there was a weird brightness ("like a blaze"). They crossed over to the witness, who was walking in the opposite direction.
16. They emerged from the object when it landed.
17. A being going from the right to left several times is seen in a "luminous square." To the right another one appears and both meet on the left. Then, three more appear from the right, and the five beings meet up in the centre. They do not move their arms or incline their bodies. Suddenly they vanish as well as the luminosity. A dome-shaped object brightens and it departs at a great speed.
18. The human silhouettes "walk" several times within the illuminated rectangle.
19. The witnesses see five beings beside a landed object.

TABLE III
Behaviour of UFO occupants reported in Spain

(i) Examples in which the beings are merely reported going towards the source (the object): 5 cases, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 15.

(ii) Examples in which the beings were beside the object without doing anything remarkable (simply observing?), "walking" around the UFO, or exhibiting an unintelligible behaviour: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (11 cases).

(iii) Examples in which the beings try to contact the witness or show a certain positive interest in him: 3, 4 and 7 (3 cases).

Apart from a series of movements of an extreme simplicity (going into, or coming out of object, or running or walking towards it) and others inside or outside the object that are incomprehensible to us, we cannot appraise a "logical" conduct or determine profitable action. We have no reports, for instance, in which are described samples of gathering, mapping terrain studies, etc., which would indicate an intelligence as we understand it. But the concept of the apparent "idiot" behaviour of UFO occupants is not new.

Our friend Monsieur Aimé Michel, the well-known and erudite French investigator of UFO reports, who has written a lot about the possibility of communication with alien beings, gave me his opinion on the data revealed in our Tables in a letter dated September 6, 1972. We shall close this section with a few of his comments:

"That the manifestations of a possibly super- (or non)-human thought escape from any human rationalisation, corroborates the theoretical prediction, as I tried to demonstrate in several texts (e.g. *Project Dick*, FSR Vol. 18, No. 1, and *The UFOs and History*, FSR Vol. 18, No. 3). The behaviour of occupants almost always shows nonsensical details, that is, contradictory details [e.g., Table III, 3 and 6]. In other words, (i) we never succeed in knowing whether the occupants' behaviour actually aims at misleading us, or (ii) if the human testimony is misleading itself, in the same way as the rhinoceros attacks the car's headlights, mistaking them for the eyes of an animal, or (iii) if some of the supposed occupants really are beings inferior to man (which is not impossible: what could be the evolutionary achievement of a technology such as, say, an insect-like one?), or lastly, (iv) if all this is mere phantasmagoria. Perhaps we shall be able to understand these things a little more when other studies similar to yours, and those of Vallée and Saunders will have been conducted all the world over."

The "machines"

In Table IV the reader will find recorded several features of the objects that were reported to be the source of the beings. We appreciate an extraordinary prevalence of curved shapes (13 curved and 1 quadrilateral). The curved shapes include: 7 round objects, 3 ovoids and 3 hemispheres. The round shapes include such descriptions as "ball," "lens" and "disc." The ovoids are vertical shapes. There is also a rectangular object.

The UFO dimensions are data which call for rigid investigation. They are parameters of overwhelming importance for the physicist, and many statistical methods can be applied to these figures in order to seek

No.	Shape	Dimension	Colour
1.	round	"large"	"most brightly"
2.	lens-shaped	11 x 5	dazzling white
3.	ball		"fire"
4.	"egg-shaped"	1·30 x 0·62	bright, white or grey
5.			"intense luminosity"
6.	disc		
7.			"intense brightness"
8.	"sauce-pan"	"enormous"	"blinding fluorescence"
9.	circular		"bright"
10.	hemisphere		"terrible brightness"
11.	round	5 x 5 (?)	"metallic," one white light on the top and two green ones in the extremes
12.	ovoidal	5 x 3	red-orange, very brilliant
13.	"egg-shaped"		"very luminous"
14.	round, like a buoy		
15.			"brightness"
16.			
17.	dome, disc base	12 x 6 (?)	strong orange
18.	rectangular	"large"	
19.			

TABLE IV
UFOs as a source of occupants: main characteristics dimensions in metres

constants and laws in the mass of the reports. Unfortunately, ours is a poor case. We have only five observations giving a measurement, and the only thing we can say is that the *approximate* relation between the major axis (M) and the minor axis (m) of the UFOs, the *average ratio* from our sparse sample, is roughly $M/m = 1{\cdot}7$ (the major dimension is almost twice as large as the minor dimension).

We are well aware of the limitations of this number but we have been unable to resist the temptation to make something on mathematical grounds here, although we know it is weak. We are still convinced that the scientific analysis of the UFO data will furnish all manner of patterns and discoveries. Maybe the main problem today is the development of extensive and representative catalogues of cases (with hundreds, or even thousands of sightings).

The colour of the phenomenon: all the witnesses assure the investigators that what caused them to perceive the object was the powerful light of the UFO (as seen at night, imagine their amazement). The breakdown of our cases is as follows: 7 were bright, or with strong luminosity; 3 were bright white or metallic; 3 were orange-coloured, while one was fluorescent. Adjectives usually used to describe the energy of the light are: "blinding," "intense," "terrible" and so on. Let us, then, conclude that the objects were either self-producing sources of brilliant light, or that they carried powerful lights. This capacity alone makes the UFO phenomena subject deserving careful, continued and funded study.

Continued on page 23

A FEW COINCIDENCES, AND TWO POSTSCRIPTS

P. M. H. Edwards

Dr. Edwards is Professor of Linguistics at the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

IN 1969, Mr. Nigel Rimes' remarkable landing case at Pirassununga, Brazil, was published (Ref. I, pages 39ff) and it caused a stir. I did not then pay much attention to the physiological descriptions of the Ufonauts, as given by Tiago Machado the witness; however, after much reflection and further reading, I decided to set down the following random thoughts, since they may well be of value to certain researchers; and there is of course the possibility that they may be useful also as a small contribution towards setting up categories of entities, particularly if there are many more cases of close contact.

¶1 Each time Machado sketched the Ufonauts' faces, he placed their right eyes somewhat lower than their left eyes: i.e., the lower eye of each face was on the *left* of the pictures; he also reported that their teeth were black. Their gait, he added, was slow and stiff—which is remarkably in accord with so many reports from all over the world, but strikingly at variance with the case at Baleia (IX, page 9). And finally, he said that their hands had four fingers (this, too, has often been reported elsewhere); but he added that they had thumbs which protruded from the arm, much higher towards the elbow than is the case with human thumbs. Also, when one Ufonaut stooped down to pick up the packet of *Kent* cigarettes which Machado had tossed down at him, he did not use his fingers at all, but turned the palm of his hand downwards; and when the hand was about 20 cms. above the ground, the packet floated up into his hand, and later vanished inexplicably.

* * * * *

¶2 The Tassili (Sahara) rock-painting of "The Martian" is too well known to require reproduction here. I have it on the authority of Mrs. Irene Granchi of Rio de Janeiro, the noted representative of APRO in Brazil, that in Tucci & Giordano's book *Los Platos Voladores y sus Tripulantes* (Ed. Glem, Buenos Aires, page 59), the reproduction of this rock-painting shows his right eye to be lower than his left: i.e. the lower eye is

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BIOMETRIC DATA IN 19 UFO OCCUPANT CASES—*(Continued from page 22)*

Closing comments

We will not run the risk of advancing conclusions. Readers will understand that it is impracticable with such a small ensemble of reports. But we will recapitulate three points that we have made above:

(a) It is not possible to learn any clear typology or obtain a solid model as to the morphology of the occupants. The descriptions on file differ very widely.

(b) Incoherent, inexplicable and, perhaps, preposterous behaviour of occupants. We are not able to distinguish any "intelligent" act, though the Michel thesis could explain the reason why.

(c) An old finding: UFOs mostly have a circular symmetry of revolution. The most peculiar characteristics of the objects are not their structural details but the tremendous amount of light they emit.

We maintain that much more work should be done in this field by competent people, using either the currently existing catalogues of world-wide scope, or any that are compiled in the future.

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2 Gordon Creighton: "The humanoids in Latin America" in *The Humanoids*, FSR (October/November 1966). Enlarged, hard-cover version: Neville Spearman (London, England, 1969, 84-129 and Henry Regnery Co. (Chicago, USA).

3 P. M. H. Edwards: "Speech of the aliens," *Flying Saucer Review*, XVI, 1 (January/February 1970, 11, 12 and 14) and 2 (March/April 1970, 23-25).

4 Jader U. Pereira: "Les Extra-Terrestres," *Phénomènes Spatiaux*, VII, 24 (June 1970, 14-20), 25 (September 1970 21-28), VIII, 27 (March 1971, 25-31), 28 (June 1971, 28-33) and 29 (September 1971, 18-29).

5 Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos and Jacques F. Vallée: "Type-I phenomena in Spain and Portugal," *DATA-NET Special Report*, March 1971, also *UFOs in Two Worlds*, FSR Special Issue No. 4, August 1971, 40-64.

6 Hayden C. Hewes: "The alien intruders" (Part I: "A survey of UFO occupant reports"), 1971 *Midwest UFO Conference Proceedings*, June 1971, 23-38.

7 Geneviève Vanquelef: "Les occupants des MOC et leur comportement," *Lumières Dans La Nuit*, XIV, 115 (December 1971, 7-11) and XV, 116 (February 1972, 4-7).

8 Material not consulted: Kenneth V. Anderson: "The morphology and physiology of UFO occupants." This paper was prepared by Dr. Anderson, an APRO consultant, to be delivered at the APRO UFO Symposium held in Tucson (Arizona, USA) on 22/23 November, 1971, but he could not attend. We hope that his contribution will be included in the Proceedings whenever they are published.

on the *left* of the picture; Mrs. Granchi writes me that the same is the case in the book *Los Sin Nombre*, by Manoel Sanz & Willy Wolf; I am extremely grateful to Mrs. Granchi for her courtesy in checking this point for me, two years ago, in her letter of October 15, 1970, because it confirms my impression of all the reproductions I have ever seen of this particular rock-painting, except one: however, Herr E. von Däniken shows this same rock-painting "reversed" (II, facing page 113), so that the lower eye is on the *right* of the picture . . . But, in the same author's second book, which I only possess in the Portuguese translation (III, facing page 97), I find the Tassili "Martian" with his lower eye on the *left* of the picture, which agrees with other reproductions, other than the one in von Däniken's first book, and on its exterior black paper band.

Regarding von Däniken's second book, in the recent paperback edition, entitled "Gods from Outer Space" or, "Return to the Stars" (Bantam Books, New York; 1972), between pages 84 and 85, there are—*inter alia*—"reversed" reproductions of the "black flying figure" (cf. ¶11 of this article), and of the *Vondjina* (*Wondjina*) paintings of Australia. It is hard to ascertain which way round is the correct version; I endeavoured to clarify all these matters with Herr von Däniken, only to be informed by Frau E. von Däniken that the author was detained somewhere for a time, and could consequently not reply to my letter; after about one year, I tried again, but received no answer.

¶3 It may perhaps seem surprising that I should attribute so much importance to an apparently trivial matter; however, there are at least two further items which could be relevant to this discussion; it is only by gradually piecing together the jig-saw that we may ever achieve accuracy in our reports, or make significant discoveries.

¶4 In the same author's first book (II, facing page 113), we also find another rock-painting, this time from Fergana, USSR (in Uzbekistan). Those people who saw the film version of "Chariots of the Gods?", made by von Däniken, will recall that the Fergana face came almost at the very end of the film, and that it was shown side by side with another primitive rock-painting that showed a small (? space)-man wearing a helmet with antennae, who is standing beneath a very conventional UFO that is beaming light down towards him on the ground. The significant thing about the Fergana face is that it, too, shows one eye lower than the other; but this lower eye is on the *right* of the picture. Thus, if we assume that von Däniken printed "The Martian" back-to-front (II, opposite page 113) in his first book, but the right way round (III, facing page 97) in his second book, it may be said with reasonable confidence that certain Ufonauts apparently display a facial anomaly, their right eye being slightly lower than their left eye. The Fergana reproduction will be seen as the only contradiction to this hypothesis (cf. however, VII, between pages 144 and 145); but, as one reproduction of "The Martian" is certainly inverted, this may well also be the case with the Fergana face, too—in which case it would fall into line with all other sketches that show this particular anomaly.

* * * * *

¶5 Those of us who had to read Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* at school, may vaguely remember Swift's descriptions of Gulliver's adventures in *Laputa*, the Flying Island (Book III). I have seen several engravings of Laputa in various editions, but the best one is unfortunately unavailable to me at this time. The three which I have are substantially similar, albeit less competently drawn; they all look like the upper half of a hamburger bun—and this is not unfamiliar in UFO-lore! But it is Gulliver's description of the entities of Laputa which one finds most thought-provoking (IV, page 151): ". . . one of their eyes turned inward, and the other directly up to the zenith . . ."; and, a little farther on (page 156): ". . . Their apprehensions arise from several changes they dread in the celestial bodies . . ." (cf. Note X).

* * * * *

¶6 Last of all, we find a further report of entities having *asymmetrical eyes* (V, page 11). It is unfortunate that the details of this case are so scanty, and that the location in Brazil is not specified: only the witness is named.

* * * * *

¶7 And now, hands and thumbs: we have read (V, page 5) that Miss Clappison, the witness of the Rosedale landing in Alberta, Canada, stated that the entities' hands attracted her attention, in that they seemed to be like mittens, but with very prominent thumbs going to pointed tips. That may have been why the entity was having difficulty in picking up the rocks he was collecting. (Cf. the description of the hands, as made by Tiago Machado [I, pages 39ff], at Pirassununga in Brazil.)

* * * * *

¶8 Then, we find another rock-painting (III, facing page 48), this time from Sehar, Tassili (Sahara), showing a huge figure with a square head, and with long ear-looking protrusions on either side of the head, pointing upwards at an angle of about 45°. Although this figure seems to possess five fingers on each hand, it also displays strange protrusions coming upwards out of each elbow joint on the inside of its upturned arms, and these growths look like secondary thumbs, reminding one of the Machado sketches. Nearby are several "Martians" very similar to "The Martian" of Tassili; others, however, resemble the celebrated *Wondjina* (VI, page 6) rock-paintings in Western Australia's Kimberley Range (cf. III, facing page 161; VII, opposite page 145; and numerous other sources; reference should here be made also to IX, page 9). See ¶2 above.

¶9 A similar excrescence is also seen (III, page 104) on the left arm of a figure at Toro Muerto, Perú—another rock-painting, showing a square head like that of the the Sefar, Tassili, figure; the Toro Muerto figure has a square chest-design, whereas the Fergana figure (II, facing page 113) displays a circular (or spiral?) chest-design.

¶10 One of the Vondjina figures, which only has eyes (but no nose or mouth), has a halo around the head with some hieroglyphics in it; these are strangely similar to the markings on some of the Glozel pottery tablets discovered in France (VII, between pages 144

and 145). Next to the inscribed piece of Glozel pottery there are reproductions of two other pieces of pottery, the one showing eyes and a nose (again, no mouth), very similar indeed to the Wondjina faces which only display eyes and noses; and the other a rather tubby "UFO-type" object which displays two eyes and a nose near the top, but with the left eye markedly lower than its right eye: i.e., the lower eye is to the *right* of the picture, in this rather unique case.

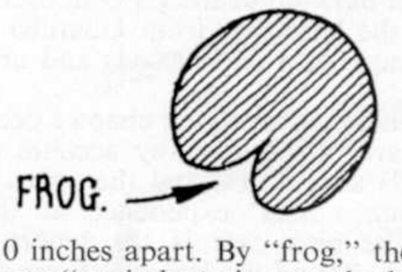
* * * *

¶11 Three further points of interest may usefully be appended here, in closing:

The first is a note on the marked similarity displayed by certain Japanese figurines, and the humanoid at Kinnula, Finland (III, pages 108-109; and VIII, page 19), especially as regards the single eye-aperture and the handless arms!

The second concerns the "black flying figure" (male?) shown in III, facing page 32, which brings to mind the (female?) black flying figure allegedly seen by an American GI in Vietnam (V, page 14). [Refer to ¶2 above.]

The third concerns the feet of the Ufonauts. After reporting that the "living creatures" which came out of the Wheel had, as it were, a *firmament* (space helmet?) about their heads, Ezekiel the Prophet describes their feet as "like unto the feet of calves" (Ezekiel I, 7). In Aimé Michel's second book, *Flying Saucers & the Straight-Line Mystery* (Criterion Books, New York; 1958; page 153), referring to the incident at Lavoux, France, he quotes the witness as reporting that the being's legs had no heels. And, farther on in the book, on page 198, he reports the finding, at a UFO landing site, of very small footprints and lightly-marked "furrows" making a right-angle. Soon after the discovery of so-called flying saucer "nests" at Horseshoe Lagoon near Tully (North Queensland), I received an interesting letter from one of the principals, Mr. Albert Pennisi, in which he reported that he and Mr. George Pedley both agreed that the footprints they saw beside the large nest were not made by animals. The prints were about three inches in diameter, and looked like this:



about 8 or 10 inches apart. By "frog," they said they meant there was "no indentation on the heel, and the soil remained loose and raised."

Is it fanciful to connect heelless feet with such mythological creatures as the Greeks' fauns, centaurs and satyrs?

¶12 It is hoped that these thoughts may be a small contribution to the growing corpus of knowledge about UFO occupants. In the face of so many puzzling differences, it may be heartening to find that there are not a few interesting correspondences, also.

Postscript I

Referring back to my earlier article, *Speech of the Aliens*, published in two parts, in FSR's Vol. 16, No. 1, and Vol. 16, No. 2 (January/February and March/April 1970), may I add the following items of interest, for the sake of greater completeness?

(a) In the *UFO Investigator* (NICAP, September/October 1969 issue, on pp. 5-8, there is an incident in Idaho wherein the aliens' speech is described. Apparently, two Navajo Indian ranch hands near Ririe, Idaho, were driving in a car at 9.30 p.m. on November 2, 1967, when they found themselves stopped by a smallish disc hovering in front of them on the road. Two small beings floated out, and one of them opened the left door of the car, and climbed in. Then, the passenger on the right-hand side jumped out in fright, leaving his driver alone with the strange little being. The driver later reported that the entity began jabbering at him with unintelligible sounds. When the driver was questioned later, he described the sounds as being high and rapid, like women, or like a bird. He made a chirruping, warbling sound in imitation. Another contact occurred in that general area two hours later, the being attempting unsuccessfully to enter the man's truck. Moreover, all the livestock in the area is said to have stampeded, that night.

(b) In FSR, Vol. 16, No. 1 (in the first part of my article on Speech), page 11, right-hand column, paragraph 2, I wrote that I had been unable to find out whether a hypnotised subject can understand commands given to him in a language which he does not comprehend. This important matter seems to have been clarified in *Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain* (S. Ostrander & L. Schroeder; Bantam Books, New York, 1971; page 111). ". . . The nurse fell quickly into trance; she carried out all of Mitchell's instructions beautifully. Only later did he discover that the nurse understood no English! . . ." There was another case, mentioned on the same page, in which a woman told Mitchell that she could easily understand him when she was under hypnosis; but that when he did not hypnotise her, he seemed (to her) to be saying merely cha, cha, cha.

(c) In FSR, Vol. 18, No. 5, page 12 (regarding the Cennina Landing case in 1954), the witness reported that the two small beings were talking as though they were Chinese: they kept saying: "liu, lai, loi, lau, loi, lai, liu."

Postscript II

References: FSR, Vol. 11, No. 6, page 4, lower right-hand side; and FSR, Vol. 17, No. 6, page 26, lower left-hand side:

Michael Johnson had felt an inexplicably urgent need to alight from the car in which he had driven with two other friends. They later found him stumbling about in a confused state, unable to recognise them, and displaying some burn marks on the back of his neck, and a small bump under the skin below his right ear. Paulo Caetano-Silveira, on the other hand, is obsessed with the notion that the Ufonauts have instilled something into his head, designed to change his personality. And the sometime Sergeant Herbert Schirmer, of Ashland (Nebraska), is reported elsewhere as displaying a welt on his neck, close to his ear; this last case has been very thoroughly investigated by R. Leo Sprinkle, Ph.D., of the University of Wyoming in Laramie, Wyoming.

It may interest your readers if I relate very briefly the outline of the plot of a British science-fiction film which I saw very many years ago: an unidentified spacecraft crashed in the outskirts of a small English community and seemed to be buried under earth and rubble. After about three days, a few inhabitants decided to venture near the site. One of them reached the place, but remained absent for an unconscionably long time. When he returned to his family, they noticed a marked change in his personality: he had become harsh and secretive. The same change overtook other persons who later investigated the site of the crash. Towards the end of the film, it was found that all the people displaying a personality-change, had a strange little device imbedded under the skin at the back of their necks; this device was apparently a receiver through which they heard commands issued by the Ufonauts in the (crashed) craft. In this way, the Ufonauts were gradually creating a *fifth column* which would carry out their orders among the earth's population. I do not say that this explanation is valid for the cases of Johnson, Caetano-Silveira, and Schirmer: I only mention it for the interest of your readers.

NOTES

I. *UFO Percipients*, FSR Special Issue No. 3; September 1969, pages 39ff.
II. E. von Däniken: *Chariots of the Gods?* (Souvenir Press, London; 1969).
III. E. von Däniken: *De Volta às Estrêlas* (Edições Melhoramentos, São Paulo [1969?]; Portuguese translation of "*Return to the Stars*," alias "*Gods From Outer Space*").
IV. Jonathan Swift: *Gulliver's Travels* (ed. by P. Pinkus, Macmillan of Canada, Toronto; 1968).
V. *FSR Case Histories*, Supplement 10 (June 1972).
VI. *Australian Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. III, No. 4; February 1972.
VII. Robert Charroux: *Histoire Inconnue des Hommes Depuis Cent Mille Ans* (R. Laffont, Paris; 1963).
VIII. *FSR*, Vol. 17, No. 5; September/October 1971.
IX. *FSR*, Vol. 14, No. 6; November/December 1968.
X. As is known, Swift gave details in *Gulliver's Travels* about the two satellites of Mars; it was not completely accurate information, but it was remarkably close to the truth, 151 years before those satellites were discovered by a late-Nineteenth Century astronomer. One wonders, therefore, whether other information given by him could have some basis in facts: had he access to some long-lost source, or had he had a UFO contact which he endeavoured to disguise in *Gulliver's Travels*—or was it simply a matter of plain clairvoyance?

Book Review

INTRODUCING UFOs TO YOUNG READERS

Colin Bord

INVESTIGATING UFOS by Larry Kettelkamp, published 1972 by Ronald Stacy Ltd., 56 Doughty Street, London WC1N 2LS, price £1·25.

THE title of this useful book could be a cause of confusion. It does not deal with the methods used in investigating UFO reports, but is a simple and readable account of the general UFO scene, written for the younger reader, perhaps the 9-12 age group.

Originally published in the USA, the cases mentioned and photographs used (of which there are 17) are exclusively American, perpetuating the belief still held in some uninformed quarters that nothing of significance happens anywhere else. However, the brief introduction does say that reports are worldwide, and mentions Arnold's sighting, the overall spread of sightings throughout the social strata, and the effect that official ridicule has had on reducing the number of reports to officialdom. The investigations set up by the American government are considered, Grudge, Bluebook and the Condon Committee, with reference to the infamous "trick" memorandum, and the civilian groups of APRO and NICAP are also mentioned. Then sightings are dealt with, including brief lists of those by astronomers, pilots, and a longer summary of the Trinidade Island case. There are four photographs from the latter case, with an inset blow-up of the UFO in each picture. The analysis of the hardware from Ubatuba is also given larger coverage, and flap periods and areas are mentioned.

Perhaps the least satisfying chapter deals with occupants. It starts with a lengthy account of Betty and Barney Hill's adventures, and then goes on to report the Canadian nurses' experience at the Cowichan Hospital. The next case is the report from Frank Scully's book *Behind the Flying Saucers* of a grounded saucer complete with charred bodies, said to have been found in New Mexico in the 1940s. This is an extremely dubious report, and the author himself says there is no way to check its authenticity. Contactees are dealt with briefly, with a mention of Dan Fry of *The White Sands Incident* and George Adamski. It is pointed out that modern space research does not confirm Adamski's alleged physical observations of the moon and planets.

The following chapter is on illusions, pranks and hoaxes, and has five photos of known fakes. Most

(*Continued on page 28*)

THE CUMBERLAND, RHODE ISLAND, INCIDENT

August C. Roberts

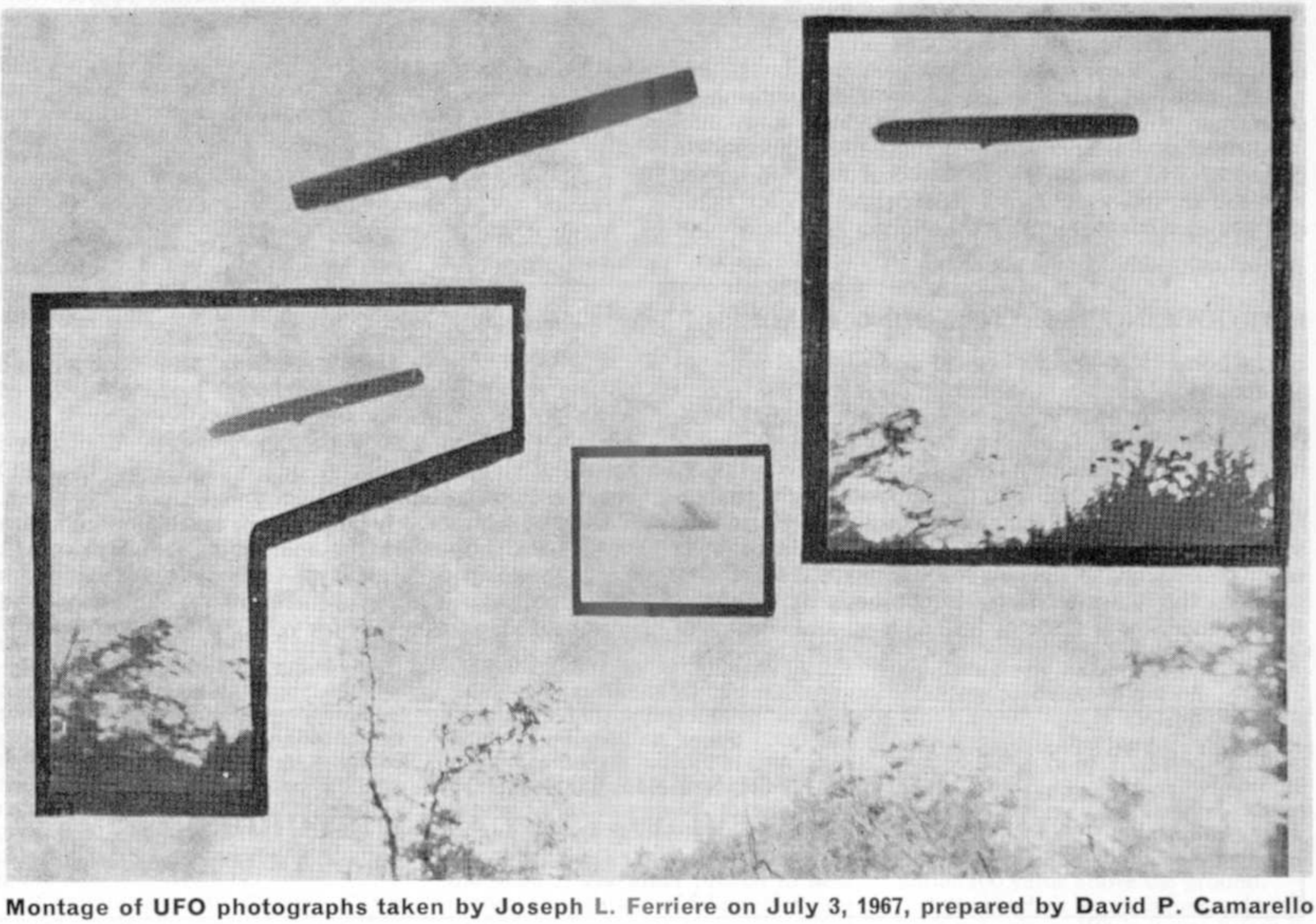
ON the evening of July 3, 1967, Joseph L. Ferriere of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, was in the vicinity of a neighbouring town, Cumberland. He was not there by chance, but rather in search of evidence that would substantiate recent UFO sightings in that area.

Ferriere was at that time editor of a UFO magazine in the New England area. Therefore whenever there were sightings he would receive numerous reports of them. Many times he would go out and try to investigate these reports himself, with or without the company of others. The three days prior to July 3 he had received dozens of calls reporting sightings in the Cumberland area. People claimed to have seen "a great shining silver bar."

Ferriere claims that that evening he went by himself with his camera in search of some physical proof. He reasoned that since an object was seen in one area for three days he might be able to find some debris or, possibly, a place where it might have landed. He knew the area fairly well, and remembered the power lines and reservoir nearby. Recalling the connections between UFOs and these two types of landmarks, he started his search along the power line.

He says he had been walking for a while, concentrating on the ground, looking for debris, or some evidence of these strange occurrences, when he turned and looked over his shoulder to the left. There it was, the bar which everyone had talked about. It was just hanging there in space, parallel with the ground. He had not seen or heard it approach, but when he turned, it was there.

The object started to move very slowly, rocking back and forth almost as if it were a boat on water. As soon



Montage of UFO photographs taken by Joseph L. Ferriere on July 3, 1967, prepared by David P. Camarello

as he realised what he was looking at, Ferriere began taking pictures with his snapshot camera. After 2 or 3 shots, he says he noticed an opening like a trap door on the bottom of the object. Suddenly something was expelled, spherical in shape, from within.

Ferriere says he was in a quandry as to which object he should follow, for the smaller one immediately started moving away. He took two more pictures of the large object before it switched into a vertical position and took off straight into the sky, disappearing in a few seconds. It should be mentioned that at no time did it make a sound, the only odd thing Ferriere could recall was that one end of the larger object seemed to pulsate very slowly in and out, almost in a piston-like fashion. (Note: see photos.)

After the cigar-shaped object was gone, Ferriere let all his attention focus on the smaller one. It was saucer-shaped and appeared to have a dome on top. Ferriere took two more pictures of it before it was gone from sight. It seemed to leave in the direction the larger one had come from. Because of the direction of the cigar-shaped object when Ferriere first saw it, he felt safe to assume that it had come from the reservoir area.

The witness states that in his first impression he estimated the size of the object—which was about a city block away—at over 200 feet in length. Later, when he had calmed down a bit, he judged the larger object to be between 100 and 150 feet long, and the smaller one about 15 feet in diameter. The larger cigar-shaped object seemed to have four lights running along the side, but these Ferriere guessed were not port-holes as they did not give the impression of glass or plastic, but rather gave off a translucent glow from within the object.

Altogether, Ferriere observed these two objects for a period of 3 or 4 minutes. He says that what impressed him the most was the fact that neither object made any sound whatsoever. Even the larger object, when it veritably "snapped" into a vertical position and took off straight into the sky, made no audible sound.

Another coincidence was the nearness of the UFO to a reservoir, possibly tying in with the reported sightings in Wanaque, New Jersey, where many objects that appeared over the Reservoir have been widely publicised.

As in any UFO sighting, all that remains is the story of what a man says he saw, and, in this case, claims that he photographed in an attempt to verify his report. The photographs which accompany this story have never been proven false to date,† and the integrity of Mr. Ferriere is beyond question as far as I am concerned.

However, the interesting events which followed this incident, and the people involved, are too many to be included in this brief report. Details of these are being compiled for publication at a future date, and I do not doubt that they will provide readers with much food for thought, for they are "fairy tale" events that will deeply concern all who have been dedicated researchers for many years. Perhaps they will provide another piece towards the completion of the puzzle and the solution of this mystery of mysteries for the children of tomorrow.

Editor's notes:

* Mr. Joseph L. Ferriere was the Editor, and publisher, of a well-produced magazine called *Probe*, which was distributed from his address, 132 Fifth Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I. (as will be seen from an advertisement which appeared in *Flying Saucer Review* for November/December, 1966). There was an exchange of correspondence between Mr. Ferriere and myself, but both this, and the magazine *Probe*, suddenly ceased to arrive.

† It should be noted that *Flying Saucer Review* has not had access to the negatives of the photograph prints that appear in the montage. We make no claims regarding the authenticity of the pictures, and publish them merely to illustrate the claim that has been made. (It is my opinion that the editor of a UFO-study journal should think himself very unlucky if he should experience a UFO incident: nobody would believe him!—C.B.)

INTRODUCING UFOs TO YOUNG READERS (*Continued from page 26*)

of the commonly known optical and physical illusions are recorded here, and the chapter ends with the technical reasons why BMEWS radar would not record UFOs, though no mention is made of the very impressive cases on record where radar and visual sightings correlate.

The last chapter discusses the apparent flight charcateristics of UFOs and the electro-magnetic effects they sometimes produce. Then the author considers life on other planets in the light of today's space research. In general, the extra-terrestrial hypothesis is adopted, though mention is made of ESP as a possible means of interplanetary travel.

The writing of this book is factual and balanced and gives a reasonably complete, though brief, coverage of what is now a complex subject. The photographs used are well known and I believe generally considered reliable. There is a useful international list of UFO societies and publications, compiled by Lionel Beer. This is by no means a large book, and compared with similar-size books on the market it is overpriced at £1·25, even in these days of high prices. Apart from this, I consider it a useful introduction to ufology and very suitable as a present for young people with enquiring minds.

DONT FORGET . . .

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT
FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, FSR CASE HISTORIES
and the SPECIAL ISSUES Nos. 2, 3 and 4

World round-up of news and comment about recent sightings

ARGENTINA

Entity at Cerro del Valle

This account of an incident alleged to have taken place twenty years ago is taken from the newspaper *Córdoba* of December 31, 1972, where it appeared as a follow-up to the report of the experience of Señor Marcello Aballay and his three companions on December 23, 1972.*

"Sr. Aballay, who used to be a mica miner, and had his own mine at Cerro del Valle in the San Juan district, told our reporter that in 1953 a cousin of his, Eberto Villafañe, who worked with him at the mine, had gone out to look for guanacos, as the men (there were eight in all at the mine) were short of meat. At about midnight, Villafañe had unloaded his mule and made a primitive bed and gone to sleep. Suddenly he was woken by a feeling of malaise and an intense heat (which he realised was not the same thing as the feeling of distress experienced by the traveller when the hot Zonda wind strikes the region).

"He sat up, and saw what seemed to be a beautiful woman slowly approaching. He thought he must be dreaming but, getting to his feet, saw that she was making signs to him with her left hand as though asking him not to go away. This conduct on the part of the woman caused him to take a more careful look at her, and he then perceived that she was not wearing the usual clothing but a sort of tight-fitting green elastic mesh garment. Then he noticed that her feet had the shape of serpents' heads, with shining slanting eyes on the insteps. So, ignoring her signals, he fled the place and found somewhere else to sleep a couple of kilometres to the North.

"When he used to hear his cousin tell this story about the woman, Sr. Aballay told us he always thought that she was either the result of a nightmare through something his cousin had eaten, or the result of knocks on the head which he had received in a political brawl some years before, and which had left him a bit unbalanced mentally. Now, however, after seeing the procession of UFOs passing overhead, and feeling the sensation of great heat [see the account referred to below at*], he recalled his cousin's story about feeling great heat and seeing the 'woman' in green, and began to feel very differently about it.

"Continuing with details of his cousin's story, Sr. Aballay said that as he fled from his improvised bed of sheepskins and pelts the cousin had looked back once at her, and had seen her settling down upon the pelts.

"When the cousin (who is now dead) had told Sr. Aballay about this experience, and Aballay had found the whole thing impossible, the cousin, Villafañe, showed him the sheepskins, which were still in his possession. Instead of their original colour, white, they were now yellowed, as though scorched."

Credit: **Miss Jane Thomas,** who also provided a translation.

UFO beams light on El Alto

Here is an account of a recent incident (unfortunately the date was not given) which was reported in the Buenos Aires newspaper, *La Razón*, on January 7, 1973.

"At the summer resort of El Alto, in the Catamarca region of the Andes, a UFO has been seen, of an apparent diameter of four times that of the Moon. According to the reports of the inhabitants of El Alto, the UFO was dish-shaped and its 'circular wings' were lit with a vivid red light while the 'nucleus' of the craft was a vivid white. Between the inner and the outer sections a number of small dark windows were visible. The mystery craft appeared towards the south-east of the town, in the direction of the Coyagasta dam, and was apparently hanging a few feet above the ground. Then it rocked to and fro and rose to a position a few metres higher, where it remained stationary for almost half an hour. The red and light beams from it were of such intensity that they lit up a vast area of the town, just as though there were a full moon. Finally, the UFO made off towards the S.E., climbing as it went, and was lost to sight in a few minutes.

Credit: **Miss Jane Thomas.**

BRAZIL

"Dino Kraspedon"

One of our informants in Brazil states that, so far as he can ascertain, this gentleman was released after a brief initial spell in prison, but was promptly re-arrested, and at the end of October 1972 was still in detention.

Our informant states that, shortly before "Dino's" arrest, he, the informant, had the opportunity to talk with the Master. The latter proved to be a modest enough sort of fellow, if we are to judge by his claims. He revealed that he had invented a machine which demonstrates the reality of perpetual motion, and had designed the space-suits worn by American astronauts. In addition, he has made a translation of the Bible, served as a colonel in the U.S. Air Force during World War II, and is the Antichrist for this planet.—G.C.

CHILE

Shape-changing UFO stops car

From *La Crónica* (Buenos Aires) of January 3, 1973, we take this report of an incident which again, unhappily, is not dated, but which may well have occurred a day or two before publication in Argentina. The source of the report was ANSA, Santiago, Chile.

"An important businessman from Osorno, a town some 800 km. from Santiago, has stated that an unknown object twice flew over his car and stopped the engine. The man has not been identified except by his initials, O.K.L. He states that, shortly after midnight, as he and his wife were travelling by car, the engine suddenly stopped and at the same moment they saw pass overhead a flying object which resembled a gigantic bat, but which they later perceived to be a disc-shaped craft with a green light and a red light flashing on and off beneath it. As the object moved off, the engine came to life again without his having to switch it on."

Credit: **Miss Jane Thomas.**

ENGLAND

Another Dover object

The *Dover Express and East Kent News* of March 2, 1973, carried the following account:

"Mr. Garry Gill (27) of Park Avenue, Dover was driving into Dover in Green Lane, Buckland Estate, about 9.45 p.m. on Saturday with two companions.

" 'We saw this bright object in the sky over what I considered to be the St. Radigunds Abbey area. It was an orange pink colour.

" 'I set off after it and we had it in view for about 15 minutes. It was not a star. At one stage I believe we were about 200 yards from the object. It hovered above thorn bushes about three-quarters of a mile on the other side of St. Radigunds Abbey, and about 100 yards above the ground.

" 'Suddenly it began fading and took on a red colour. While it was bright it

did not illuminate the area. After about 15 minutes it disappeared. It was very strange,' says Garry, who is a clerical worker with Seaspeed."

Credit: **Ian Taylor** of Dover.

"Cigarette" UFO over Essex

Another of those sightings of a distant object which so frequently turn out to be misidentifications was reported in the *Colchester Evening Gazette* of Monday, February 26, 1973:

"Housewife Elsie Long . . . got up early on Saturday morning to put the dog out, when a bright light in the sky caught her eye.

"'It was a cigarette shape and very bright,' said Elsie, of South Close, Halstead.

"'It was stationary for about five minutes. Then the tail faded and it moved off slowly. It seemed to be spinning very fast by the way it caught the sun,' she said.

"'I know it wasn't a plane or a helicopter, I just don't know what it was. I have always been interested in reading other people's stories of UFOs but this is the only one I have ever seen.'

"After the object disappeared she went back to bed and told her husband what she had seen. 'He just laughed,' she said."

* * * * *

The *Colchester Evening Gazette* of February 27, 1973, printed two confirming reports by un-named witnesses, one of whom, a woman pensioner, stated that the early morning object was coloured a bright yellow. Then, on March 2, 1973, the same newspaper published a letter from a Mr. G. W. F. Ennew, of The Avenue, Wivenhoe:

"I was not surprised when I read o' Mrs Long's sighting of a UFO around 7 am. I was in Marks Tey on the same morning.

"The object I saw was in the east, and I just couldn't keep my eyes off it.

"It was a most beautiful golden colour, which I kept sight of for all of 15 minutes. When I first saw it, it seemed like a massive saucer flat on its back, then it appeared to come upright, the sun's reflection apparently giving it a cigarette shape, confirming what Mrs Long saw. I do know one thing, I am not laughing."

Credit: **Ray Wilkinson** of Colchester.

Buttertubs UFO

The following account is taken from *The Northern Echo* of March 26, 1973—

"A greengrocer was recovering from shock yesterday after being buzzed by an unidentified flying object.

"In the very early hours of Saturday morning, 17-year-old Alan Blades, of Hawes, was driving over the bleak and lonely Buttertubs Pass connecting Wensleydale with Swaledale.

"As he approached the downhill run to Hawes from the moorland pass, famous for its limestone formations which resemble buttertubs, he saw a red glowing oval shape just above his car and between it and the 2,000ft. summit of Stags Fell.

"Alan said yesterday: 'At first I thought the car lights were shining on something, but when I stopped and switched them off it was still there. I did not dare switch the engine off in case it would not start again.

"'At first it was upright but then seemed to cant to one side and move slowly away. As I watched it seemed that the underpart was spinning.

"'By this time I was scared stiff and set off for home. As I approached the first houses at Simonside it had been keeping pace with me, but then suddenly it accelerated to the South-East.'

"Neighbours in Hawes yesterday described Alan, who works in his father's greengrocery business, as a very rational and sensible man who does not drink. He had been to a dance in Swaledale on Friday evening and had then taken his girlfriend home before driving the six miles over the pass.

"Alan's father, Mr Joe Blades, said: 'When he got in he woke us all up and we hardly slept anymore for talking about it.'

"His wife added: 'Alan was in a terrible state, as white as a sheet and in tears when he arrived home.'

"Thts is the second time in a few months that UFOs have been spotted in the Buttertubs area. The first time Alan's brother, Bob, with his wife Elsie, were driving into Swaledale when they saw a similar object some distance away.

"On the same night Elsie's father, farmer Laurie Peacock, of Scar House in Swaledale, saw a curious object in the sky but too far away to identify.

"An official at RAF Leeming confirmed they had nothing in the area at the time."

Credit: **Mrs. U. A. C. Bernard** of Coundon, Bishop Auckland.

GRENADA, WEST INDIES

Diamond-shaped UFO

The following is a report made by Timothy Ashby, an American, age 18 years, of Westerhall Pt., Grenada, West Indies.

"At 11.15 p.m. on February 19, 1972, I was awakened by a bright light in the sky outside the open door of my apartment. Curious, I went outside on to the patio where the object was more easily observed. To the naked eye it appeared at least five times larger than the stars in the sky.

"The object was situated above the nearby peninsula of Bacolet in an East-North-Easterly direction. From my viewing point, the object was at an angle of roughly 35° E.

"I was able to see the UFO quite clearly through field-glasses It appeared to be roughly diamond shaped, although flattened at the top and bottom with no definable points to the shape. In the centre of the object was a row of lights, that flashed alternately yellow, green, and blue. Surrounding this the object was covered by a bright red glow, which seemed to continually flicker around the edges of the object.

"After watching the object for thirty minutes, during which time it remained stationary, I woke my mother and brother to verify the sighting. About ten minutes following this, the object began to climb slowly upwards until it reached an angle of roughly 80° where again it stopped and remained stationary for a few minutes. After this the noise from a jet could be heard as it passed close to Grenada. I have no idea whether it was commercial or a Military jet. After another quarter of an hour the object dwindled to a tiny point and vanished."

Credit: **Denis Malins-Smith,** who writes that since the date of this report members of the Ashby family have seen another strange light in the sky which they couldn't explain.

NEW ZEALAND

Speedy Dunedin UFO

From the *Dunedin Evening Star* of February 19, 1972, comes the following report:

"Two groups of people reported sighting a UFO at 11.20 a.m., one at East Taieri and the other in Gilkison Street, Dunedin.

"From Gilkison Street, two men, one a professional mechanical engineer, sighted the UFO travelling north for about 5sec. before it disappeared behind Flagstaff.

"The engineer, also an amateur astronomer, calculated the minimum speed of the object to be 1,800m.p.h. 'Because it disappeared behind Flagstaff it must have been at least two miles away; I allowed three in my calculations. We watched it for 5sec. during which time it travelled through about an angle of 60 degrees. This makes its minimum speed 1,800m.p.h. If it was further than three miles away its speed would have been greater.'

"Describing the UFO as luminous and cigar shaped with a small 'ball of fire' following it the engineer admitted he did not believe in UFOs. 'If it was a meteor it was a huge one and its trajectory was different.' It was travel-

ling parallel to the western horizon.

"'I know all the planets and constellations but have never seen anything like this before. It seemed to be travelling horizontally but could have been rising as our view was sometimes obstructed by houses,' said the engineer who did not want his name published.

"The two men in East Taieri, Mr Major Miller and Mr Ken Bailey, watched the UFO for about 20sec. Mr. Miller described it as huge, with a bright yellow nose with the yellow changing to bright red towards the tail. 'It made no noise and looked like an aircraft taking off but was going far too fast to be one It seemed to have a flaming tail following it and after about 20 seconds it just vanished.'

"Momona airport closed at 9.20 p.m. so no radar operators observed the UFO. The only suggestion the aerodrome superintendent could make as to the object's identification was that it was a weather balloon . . ."

Credit: **J. J. Burton** of Dunedin.

U.S.A.

Piedmont, Missouri, flap

The following paragraphs have been extracted from a UPI report carried in the March 24, 1973, issue of *The Grand Rapids Press* (Michigan):

"There have been hundreds of reports of strange flashing lights in the sky around this countryside noted for its rich lead fields, and a UFO researcher thinks they are caused by a mining expedition from outer space . . .

"Hundreds of people in this Ozarks community of 2,000 have reported seeing strange flashing lights, either high in the sky or at treetop level. Some say the objects that give off the light surfaced from nearby Clearwater Lake . . .

"The common description coming from Piedmont sightings is that the light is red, then turns multi-coloured while spinning white, green, red and amber lights. It moves without a sound and is very fast.

"Researcher Hayden C. Hewes said his UFO logging bureau has collected three types of evidence of the brightly lit red and amber UFO. He said there have been multiple witnesses, photographic evidence and electrical interference with television sets at the time of nearby sightings . . .

"Townspeople say there have been reports of unusual lights in the sky since 1942. However the recent rash of sightings began the night of Feb. 21.

"Reggie Bone, basketball coach at Piedmont High School, said a bright light followed the car in which he and five athletes were riding a desolate road from Ellsinore to Piedmont. The light, Bone said, stopped and hovered over a field about 100 yards from the road. The object suddenly rose and disappeared at a high speed."

Credit: **Jerome S. Gardeski** of Grand Rapids, Mich.

U.S.S.R.

Visitors to Russia see UFO

Mrs. Judith Gee of Hampstead, London, reports that she and her husband saw an unusual phenomenon at about 10.00 p.m., local Russian time, on May 29, 1972, soon after leaving Smolensk, as they were travelling with a coach-party of tourists to Moscow. In a region where there is nothing for hundreds of miles but birch forests, they saw, away to their left (the North), "at about cloud height or lower," an orange object, larger than Venus, which paced their coach for a full minute, then dimmed to half-brilliance and finally blinked out. It was a pitch-dark night outside the coach, and they had the sensation of being under surveillance. The Russian woman courier Natalie C-, who was sitting in front with the Gees, also saw the object.

The point of occurrence was about 100 miles west of Moscow, and there was no other traffic on the road. The date coincided with President Nixon's visit to Moscow.

WALES

Hovering saucer at Croespenmaen

In an account in the *Western Mail* of April 10, 1973, we read how—

"The little mining village of Croespenmaen, near Crumlin, does not have many visitors—but two strange ones have been reported there during the past six months.

"Six months ago about 20 people—including policemen—reported a flying saucer-shaped object in the sky.

"And on Sunday evening [April 8], Mr. Glanmor Bebb, aged 52, and his wife, June, of Maes-yr-Haf, watched a similar-shaped object for about 10 minutes as it hovered above an empty advance factory.

"'It hovered and then flashed across the horizon faster than the eye could follow,' said Mr. Bebb, who is war-pensioned because of a hearing defect.

"In September last year Mr. Robert Phillips, aged 24, a plumber, of Meadow Walk, Croespenmaen, saw a similar object like a flying saucer in the sky. There were many other reports of sightings at the time.

"Mr. Phillips watched it for about 30 minutes through a telescope. The sighting by Mr. and Mrs. Bebb was in a similar spot, in the north-west, towards the Brecon Beacons.

"Mrs. Bebb said that the object she saw was hovering 300 yards away. 'I did not know what it was but it definitely was not an aircraft light or a star,' she said.

"Mr. Bebb added, 'I cannot stand glare but I was able to watch this object. It was like a dim light bulb.' He said he had reported the incident to Blackwood police."

Credit: **F. W. Holiday** of Haverfordwest.

Another account of the same incident appeared in the *South Wales Argus* of April 10, 1973. We include extracts which differ in detail regarding the witnesses and the duration of their observations.

"'I don't believe in all this bull about space ships and all that,' he said.

"But when the object hovering near his home at Maes-yr-haf House swung away at high speed he ran to his home to alert his wife, June, he said on Tuesday.

"'I had counted only to four, and it swung away towards the horizon. My wife, June, and daughter Sarah, aged three, both saw what seemed to be a diffused light. But by the time they spotted it, it was nearing the horizon,' he said."

Credit: **A. Badham** of Newbridge, Newport.

[*We trust someone will be able to discover which is the correct version*—EDITOR.]

Coming shortly . . .

FSR CASE HISTORIES Supplement 15, June 1973

Highlights will include:

The great 'Cross' above the Vatican
Dr. Alberto Perego

UFO hovers over Crawley transformer
H. Watkins

When a UFO came to Abee (Alberta)
Ashley Pachal

The Los Angeles Basin sightings—1
Ann Druffel

UFO with Light Beams over N.E. France
LDLN Investigator

More on
The Investigations of General Uchoa in Brazil
Gordon Creighton

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally, so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

Important airship flap

Dear Sir,—I am attempting to gather material for a detailed study of the "airships" which were observed widely during the latter 19th Century and the early years of the 20th. The most famous sightings were those made in the United States during 1896 and 1897, of course, but readers of FSR will be familiar as well with others in Wales, New Zealand and South Africa.

One of the most potentially important of the airship flaps has been completely ignored, however—the one that occurred in Germany during the 1850s. For reasons too complex to explain in this short space, this might well be the pivotal event of the entire airship saga. If I am right in my surmise, we could be a long way toward solving the airship enigma if we had the details of this particular flap at our disposal

I urge German readers interested in unearthing these early reports to write me at first opportunity. I would like to emphasise again that research into the question is imperative if we are ever to hope to find the truth about the airships.

Yours sincerely,
Jerome Clark,
504 South 6th Street, Moorhead,
Minnesota 56560, U.S.A.

ITF

Dear Sir,—If only as a curiosity, those who are interested in such things as the concept of *ITF* may like to take a look at the detailed description, given in Daniel Fry's book *The White Sands Incident* (1952), of precisely how his "Space Visitors" allegedly went about the complicated job of teleporting their great "mother-ships" from their home planet to the surface of our Earth.

Gavin Gibbons included the account, for the benefit of British readers, in his book *They Rode In Space Ships*, published some years ago by Neville Spearman of London.

Although I have met the American rocket engineer Daniel Fry, and have heard him recount his extraordinary story of the White Sands episode, in which he claims that a small remote-controlled and unoccupied disc landed in the New Mexico desert on the evening of July 4, 1952, and took him for a flight, at 80,000 feet, to New York and back, in half an hour or so, I naturally have no idea of how much truth (if any) there is in it all. But, now that a few people are beginning to think quite seriously about *ITF*, it might be wise to look again at what Daniel Fry wrote about it *no less than twenty years ago*.

Yours truly,
Gordon Creighton,
London.
February 20, 1973.

Cause of the Eerie Night?

Dear Sir,—Recently I was reading "The Marvels of Animal Behaviour" published by the National Geographic Society and the section on bats brought to my mind an article in Volume 16, No. 4 of *Flying Saucer Review* (July/August 1970).

This article, "Eerie Night at the Château des Martins," mentioned "The Monster of the Forest of Moulière," and it occurred to me that this "monster" may have been some species of large bat. I enclose a rough sketch of one of the photographs from the National Geographic publication and a short quotation from the text. Although this publication says that giant bats are only found in the tropics, this may not be strictly true. It seems to me that the gamekeeper who shot the creature could have mistaken ears for "horns" if he was expecting to see the devil.

Yours truly,
Sheila Davis (Mrs.),
Old Carp Road, South March,
R.R.1 Kanata, Ontario, Canada.
December 28, 1972.

On "Gobbledygook"

Dear Sir,—I was very interested in Gordon Creighton's article "Gobbledygook" (FSR for November/December '72). Regarding the item "Voices on tape," I wondered whether it would be possible for a tape recorder to pick up radio waves from a long distance. Something like this could account for the jumble of languages, although not the rhythm of the voices. I put this question to a man who is an expert in electronics: he seemed to think it might be possible if the tape recorder had something which would act as a "rectifier"—I think that was what he called it.

This man told me of a true case he'd heard of: how a man was walking under the radio masts of one of the big broadcasting stations, and he heard the programme which was at that time being broadcast, *in his mouth!* He wasn't carrying a transistor set, oh no! A metal filling in a tooth had acted as this "rectifier" (or whatever the word is) ["Detector"?—ED.]. I know nothing of the workings of radio, but I did think the voices on the tape could have had a similar cause.

Yours truly,
Betty Allen,
Poolbrook Road, Malvern.

UFOs and battery-radio "blackouts"

Dear Sir,—With reference to Mr. Creighton's remark, in the article *Brazil Once More* (FSR, September/October 1972), concerning the rarity of cases in which it has been reported that *battery*-operated radios have been blacked out in the vicinity of a UFO, I find, on doing some research into this matter, that in fact there seems to be only one other case on record where it is specifically stated that the radio affected was battery-operated. This is the well-known case which occurred on November 6, 1957, north of Ottawa, and is reported on page 75 of NICAP's *The UFO Evidence*.

Their account reads:
"Battery radio and portable short-wave radio failed, then single tone

Important Notice
CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Eight years ago an arrangement was made with Watkins Bookshop—as it was then known—which was of mutual benefit. As a result of this, *Flying Saucer Review*, which had already been sold at the shop for many years, was provided with an in-town address for receiving mail. This arrangement has now come to an end, and as from—and including—this issue of FSR, our publications will no longer be sold by Robinson and Watkins Books Ltd.

We have been fortunate in that we have been able to make alternative arrangements without too much delay. All correspondence and subscriptions should now be addressed to:

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Artwork by Terence Collins

signal heard on one short-wave frequency. UFO hovering below overcast. Radios worked normally after UFO departed."

The same incident, although without mention of the fact that one radio was battery-operated, is referred to on page 30 of the Putnam paperback edition of John G. Fuller's *Incident At Exeter*, where he says:

"*A group of electronic technicians and ham radio operators north of Ottawa, Canada, reported seeing a huge brightly lighted sphere, projecting beams of light, hovering above a hill. Two radios failed, except for a rapidly modulated strong signal tone picked up on one frequency. The UFO finally disappeared into the clouds.*"

It would be interesting to know whether, as a result of this correspondence, any further such cases could be turned up.

May I, incidentally, take this opportunity to say that I am at present engaged in the compilation, for eventual publication, of a catalogue of all known UFO sightings for the year 1952. I have over 700 listed, and shall be grateful for any further cases that FSR readers can bring to my attention.

Yours faithfully,
Robert Skinner,
Gilmour House, Renfrew Road,
London SE11 4LY.

Dr. P. M. H. Edwards replies to "Ph.D. of Dallas"

Sir,—1. "I will not leave you bereft; *I am coming back to you*" (*St. John, XIV*, 18); almost world-wide legends about the departure of the Sons of the Sun, as well as countless contact stories about UFOs, often end with such words as these. John Keel believes that this indicates a deliberate intention, on the part of the entities, to mislead humanity.

I am very loth to put forward a hypothesis which may easily be shot down by psychologists; however—merely thinking aloud, as it were—would it be possible that nearly all of the Ufonauts' statements were merely imagined by the witnesses who could have been, consciously or unconsciously, in a temporary trance-state? There are so very many people everywhere who feel that world affairs are in such chaos that they would (at least unconsciously) welcome the advent of a *Deus ex Machina* to put us to rights again. The Negro Spiritual puts it eloquently: "*Swing low, sweet Chariot; coming for to carry me home* . . ." I am tempted to interpret such reported promises as nothing other than wishful thinking on the part of a bemused witness. In this matter, as also in the question of whether the Ufonauts are extraterrestrial or something else, I really think that a *wrong interpretation* of the available evidence may seriously put us off the scent.

2. In reply to two letters signed "*Ph.D., of Dallas, Texas*" (in FSR 18-2 and 18-3), expressing dismay because I was unable to give further facts on the traumatic experience of a West Canadian youngster who was molested by a UFO near Calgary, I must now explain my reticence:

The case was investigated by a leading researcher in Calgary, and by psychologists at the university—I understand, mostly at my suggestion. I have heard a tape recording of a hypnosis session with the boy; I know his name and address; I have driven past his home when surveying the area. But I was asked not to communicate with him, because he no longer consciously recalls the incident—he has been made to forget it consciously. His parents are anxious that he shall never be told of it. His sister knows something of it, as she saw him directly afterwards when he was in a state of shock. However, everyone has agreed that, for his sake, it is far better to report nothing in print which could enable curiosity-mongers to communicate with him. This is the only reason for withholding his name. I understand that he is in good health.

P. M. H. Edwards,
Western Canada.
January 22, 1973.

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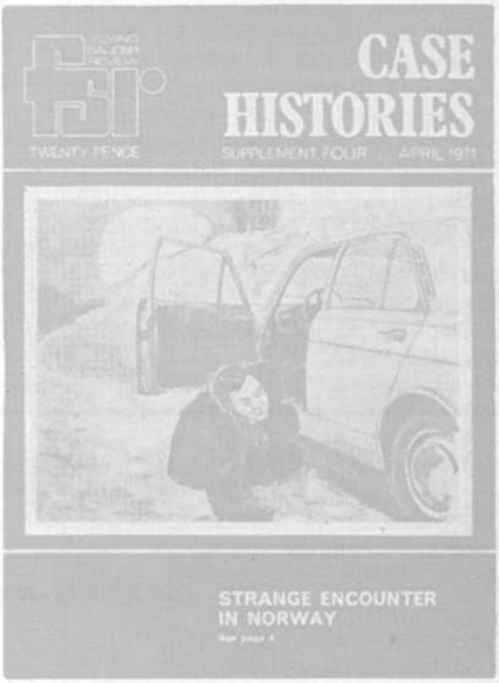

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